The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLIII. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 814.

ANOTHER REVERSE.

The French Army Attacked at Le Mans and Defeated in a General Engagement

Versailles, Bordeaux and London Reports of It.

Paris Being Destroyed by the Prussian Guns.

Shells Falling in Place de la Concorde.

Austria Presents a Plan For Peace Negotiations.

THE BATTLE.

A French Report of It.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 12.—A general battle was fought on the 11th under the walls of Le Mans. The Germans attacked the French army of the Loire along the whole line. General Jaureziberry, who commanded the right wing of the French, held his position on the right bank of the Huisne, and General Colombe on the left and center, fighting desperately for six hours. The French maintained most of their positions. The Prussian forces engaged are estimated at 180,000.

The Prussian Report.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 12.—There was fighting near Le Mans on Wednesday. The Germans captured the suburbs of Champagne Chateau and Chateau Arche, with several Parrott guns. The number of prisoners taken the day before has swelled to 5,000.

French Defeat Confirmed.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 2:30 A. M.—The army under General De Chansy was completely defeated near Le Mans by the Second German army, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. The Germans occupied Le Mans, capturing large quantities of supplies and war material. The French are being pursued.

Chansey's Force.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Gen. Chausey, in the battles of the 10th and 11th, had two corps engaged and sixty thousand men in reserve. A great battle is reported to have taken place yesterday.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

Destructive Effect of the Prussian Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Dispatches from Paris dated the 9th and 10th are received, confirming the destructive effect of the enemy's guns in the neighborhood of Luxemburg Gardens. The destruction of buildings in that neighborhood is everywhere visible, and the suburbs have been entirely destroyed by the enemy's fire. The southwestern suburban part of the city is in ruins, and seems hopelessly given up to the range of the Prussian fire. The damage to the buildings in the neighborhood of St. Jacques is great, and when the dispatch left was still proceeding. The general impression was that neither life nor property in that vicinity was safe. The battery at Clarmount is doing the Prussians good service, and the report is already received that the accuracy of its fire was telling with great effect. The report is confirmed that shells undoubtedly reach the Place de la Concorde.

IN THE PROVINCES.

Strength of the Germans.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The reinforcements now on their way to join the German armies in France and those in readiness to go number 200,000 men, thus raising the German force to one million.

Probabilities.

[Herald Special.]

VERSAILLES, Jan. 12.—The supply of ammunition will last for eighteen days from to-day, and surrender is believed certain before then. General Vinoy lately reviewed his troops outside of the walls. The soldiers cried, "La paix!" Vinoy replied, "Au contraire je chais vous conduire au feu!"

PEACE RUMORS.

A New Proposition Reported from Austria.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A Vienna dispatch of the 12th says that Austria will initiate peace, and that proposals for a conference are welcomed by Beaustroff. The preliminaries are that France shall surrender a fort, twenty war ships, one thousand million thalers, and a strip of land four miles broad on the left bank of the Rhine, and destroy all the forts within twenty miles of the Rhine. Prussia is to guarantee two million rations to Paris daily.

Peace Rumors.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Brussels to-day says that the peace negotiations now pending at Versailles are to be discussed at the London conference.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of the Dean of Canterbury.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Very Rev. Henry Alford, D. D., Dean of Canterbury, died suddenly to-day, in the 61st year of his age.

The Disabled Steamer.

The Inmans have dispatched the steamer City of Durham to the assistance of the City of Brooklyn.

Another Colliery Explosion.

Another terrible explosion has occurred in a colliery near New Castle, Staffordshire. Twenty persons were killed and injured.

Advices from China.

The British Foreign Office has received telegraphic dispatches from its legation in Pekin, dated December 31. They report that there have been no further troubles, and that advices from Chinese ports are satisfactory.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 12—Eve.—Consols 92⅛@92⅜. Bonds firm; United States coupons, 1862—5-20s, 90; do '65s, 89⅝; do '67s, 88⅞; do 10-40s, 88. Stocks firm; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic 28. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £141,000. Tallow is quoted at 45s 3d and linseed oil at 29s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7⅝@7¾d; middling Orleans 8d; sales 12,000 bales—part on speculation. Refined petroleum 1s 6d. Beef 122s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 13, 1:30 A. M.—Consols 92⅛. Bonds—'62s, 90⅝; '65s, 89⅝; '67s, 88⅞; 10-40s, 88. Stocks firmer; Erie 18⅞; Great Western 28.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.—Cotton unchanged; sales 10,000 bales; sales of the week 79,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were for export and 11,000 bales on speculation. Wheat—California white 11s 8d. Corn—No. 2 mixed, new, 32s 3d.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Sugar to arrive firmer.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Man Falls Heir to $14,000 and Then Hangs Himself—Assassination of a Brakeman—An Editor Entertained, Etc.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—J. W. Howard, a teamster in the employ of Fifield Brothers, Janesville, Wisconsin, committed suicide by hanging himself last night. His brother died a few weeks since leaving him $14,000, which so affected him as to cause him to commit the deed.

The public school building, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, one of the finest in the State, was burned this afternoon.

H. H. Mason, a brakeman, employed on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad, was shot in the mouth and dangerously wounded last night, by some unknown assassin. Mason was sitting on the caboose at the time, and the train was moving slowly.

William N. Byus, editor of the Rocky Mountain News, was entertained at the Fremont House this afternoon, by some twenty-five members of the Chicago press, representing the leading papers. A handsome collation was followed by short and pithy speeches by Lieut. Governor Bross and others.

Suffering Among the Northwestern Indians.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 13.—A telegram from Fort Fetterman states that Red Cloud is there, and wants the Great Father to send provisions to Fort Laramie for his tribe. He reports his people in a starving condition, and says the Crows stole sixty horses from them last week. The Crows also stole two hundred horses from the Cheyennes. The latter recovered the stock, after a fight, in which seven Crows and one Cheyenne were killed.

Several capitalists have just returned from Iron Mountain, twenty-five miles north of Cheyenne, and make a very flattering report.

FRANKFORT.

Meeting of the Democratic Caucus—The Executive Committee Requested to Change the Time for the State Convention to February 22d.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 13.—The caucus met to-night at 7 o'clock, many of the Democratic members and some others being present. A preamble and resolution was submitted by Mr. Corbett, requesting the Central Committee to change the time of holding the State Convention from May 3d to February 22d.

Judge Craddock, Chairman of the Central Committee, explained the action of the committee in originally designating January 7th, and subsequently changing it to May 3d. The latter date was fixed in compliance with the wishes of Democrats in various portions of the State to give parties laboring under disabilities an opportunity of getting relieved from them.

A number of speeches, some of them quite extended, were made, and the caucus did not adjourn till nearly 10 o'clock. The vote on Corbett's resolution stood, on finally being put to the test, for it 41, against it 23.

NEW YORK

Condition of the War Ship that is to Take the San Domingo Inspectors—Fisk Has to Compromise One of His Persecution Cases—The Jersey City Water Famine.

RECEPTION OF THE FENIANS.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS BILL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Board of Underwriters' meeting to-day unanimously agreed to the necessity of urging such a course as will force Congress to realize the importance of passing the Alabama claims bill pending in the House, making individual losses to citizens in time of war a national matter.

THE TENNESSEE.

Contrary to expectations, the frigate Tennessee was not ready yesterday to leave the Brooklyn navy yard to proceed to anchorage, off the battery, to take on board her powder. In the afternoon, however, the official board of officers inspected the frigate throughout, and pronounced her in every way properly fitted out and equipped for sea. It will require six or eight days for the Tennessee to sail from New York to Samana Bay, under favorable circumstances. The proposed visit of the ship to Hampton Roads is relinquished. As now contemplated, the ship will sail from this port with the commission on Monday next, and will make a straight wake for the island. The Commissioners are expected from Washington on Sunday morning, and will be on board the Tennessee before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The ship will undoubtedly drop down to anchorage, off Ellis' Island, to day, to take her powder on board. Yesterday the powder-boat was unable to reach the island in consequence of the masses of ice surrounding it. Another effort will be made this morning with tugs, &c. Several civilians are to accompany the commission in various capacities.

THE WEST POINT IMBROGLIOS.

A special from West Point says the proceedings in the court-martial in Cadet Smith's case have been sent to the authorities at Washington, and, while reticence is the rule in regard to the probable verdict, it is quite evident that the general prognostications tend to either expulsion or suspension. Cadet Barnes, one of the victims of the recent class outrage, resigned his cadetship, and made his final exit from here. Cadets Fleckinger and Baird are not attending their class examinations. They are excommunicated, as effectually as their colored brother Smith, from all communion and fellowship with their comrades. Their resignations have been forwarded to Washington, and their friends have gone to intercede for them.

THE STOKES FISK CASE.

E. S. Stokes, now out on bail is determined to vindicate himself against the charges of fraud preferred against him, and has engaged counsel. He has prepared affidavits to show that the whole affair is a malicious prosecution on the part of Col. Fisk, on account of Stokes's misconstrued friendship for Mrs. Mansfield. Stokes asserts that propositions were made to him last night to settle the case, but he sturdily refused, and announces his intention of giving his prosecutors the full benefit of the law.

LATER—The difficulty between Stokes and James Fisk, Jr., has been compromised, after several hours' negotiation. It is said that Tammany advised Fisk to compromise at any cost.

THE JERSEY CITY WATER FAMINE.

It will be some days, if not a whole week, before water can again be supplied to Jersey City. Yesterday the machinery was put in place by which it is intended to raise the massive iron pipe to its position, on the pedestal, 43 feet in height. The pipe weighs 25 tons, and is 125 feet long, and must be raised in a single piece. To-day it will be placed in position for hoisting, and to-morrow the work of raising it will begin. Those engaged in the work assert that the repairs cannot be completed before the middle of next week.

THE DISTILLERY RAID.

The raid on the illicit whisky distillers, Brooklyn, was continued to-day. Gen. Dodge commands the detachment of troops. No symptoms of opposition to the soldiers.

TESTIMONIAL TO AN ACTOR.

The following invitation is addressed to the managers and the theatrical profession of the United States with the object of worthily honoring the memory and aiding the family of the late George Holland who, in his long and honored career as manager and actor, had appeared in all the principal cities of the country.

All theaters in the United States are invited to aid in the Holland testimonial, in New York, by a simultaneous performance, Thursday afternoon, January 19. All the New York theaters unite in giving a performance that day; will you?

Signed Lester Wallack, Edwin Booth, J. Jefferson, John Gilbert. Answer to Wallack's Theater, New York. Pledges have been received from Baltimore and Boston that they will take the lead in the matter.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—P. M.

The Gold market has been uniform throughout the day at 110⅞@111, with all the business at these figures until the close, when the price declined to 110¾. Loans were made at 5@7 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $26,500,000.

At the first call Government securities were firm. At noon an advance of from ⅛ to ⅛ per cent was established; the market closing steady at the advance.

The stock market opened strong and remained firm until after 12 o'clock, when a slight decline occurred. Wabash was the strongest on the list. There was not much animation. At the close sales were made of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis stock at 88. The books of this company do not close until to-morrow. The closing is for a dividen of 3½ per cent., payable February 1st.

The money market is easy at 5@7 per cent. State securities, there was more activity to-day.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	110⅞@
Coupons of '62	109¼@
Coupons of '64	108¾@
Coupons of '65	108⅞@
Do new	107¾@
Coupons of '67	108⅛@
Coupons of '68	108⅛@
Ten-forties	107⅞@
Currency 6's	110⅛@

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	88½@	Old Virg'a	67 @
Old Tenn	63 @	Old N. Car	45 @
New Tenn	63 @	New N. Car.	22½ @
New Virg'a	63 @		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel.	46½	Northwestern	72½
Quicksilver	4⅛	Do preferred	82⅞
Mariposa	4½	Rock Island	106¼
Do preferred	9¼	N. J. Cen't	103¼
Adams Express	66¼	St. Paul	51¾
Wells & Fargo	33⅛	Do preferred	73
Amer. Express	42½	Tol. & Wabash	50¼
U. S. Express	35	Do preferred	70
Pacific Mail	47⅞	Fort Wayne	92¼
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	92⅝	Terre Haute	29½
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p.	88⅜	Do preferred	56½
Erie	21⅝	Chi. & Alton	114
Erie preferred	40	Do preferred	115
Harlem	132	Ohio & Mis'sippi	30⅞
Do preferred	131½	C. C. and C.	86
Reading	98⅞	Burlington	151
Mich. Central	117	Lake Shore	93⅞
Pittsburg	104½	Illinois Central	138

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Beeves—Receipts 4,200, and 800 are expected Saturday greatly superior to last week's. Only a few buyers here to-day and but little business done; prices ¼c lower on all grades. Unless there is a larger attendance Saturday a great many must go through in first hands. Milch cows receipts small. G. Moore sold 10 Canada steers, average 1,350, at 7½c; Prosper Eastman, 54 Illinois, average, 1,150, at 7¼c; 17, average, 1,420, at 7¾c; 18, average, 1,270, at 7¼c; 15, average, 1,400, at 7⅛c; Livingston & Rosenthal, 36 Illinois, average, 1,180, at 6¾c; 25, average, 1,180, at 6¾c; F. Dickery, 17 Canada, average, 1,050, at 5¼c; L. Brownell, 38 Michigan, average, 1,120, at 5¾ to 5⅞c; Daniel Jackson, 25 New York bulls, average, 1,120, at 3⅞c.

Sheep—Receipts 15,000; quality good; market active and stronger, and fat sheep not quotably higher; common, unchanged; fat Canada in demand and held high; only 2,000 on the market unsold and 15,000 expected to arrive Saturday, New York and Western, average, 80, 5 to 5½c; 95, 6⅛c; Canada, average, 120, 7 to 7¼c.

Hogs—Receipts 6,000, but all consigned through. Nothing doing in live hogs at the market.

WASHINGTON.

Admiral Porter Confirmed by the Senate.

Completion of the San Domingo Commission.

The Cincinnati Bridge Question Postponed.

President's Message on the Condition of the South.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Capt. A. G. Bigely, of Cincinnati, representing the river interest against the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, appeared before the House committee to day, and made argument that it was an obstruction to navigation, and asking that it be made to conform to the army engineers' report. The committee afterward decided to postpone the question till the 24th of January, in order that the railroad interest might be heard. It is very evident that the old struggle over this bridge question is to be renewed with great vigor between the railroad and river interests.

GEN. SCHENCK

has delayed his departure for London till the first of February, and will go on the steamer which sails for Liverpool on that day. The postponement of the London conference on the Eastern question has in a measure rendered it unnecessary for him to commence his duties at an earlier day, and he has been fully advised of the views of the Administration on the Alabama claims and other international matters pending between the two countries.

LIQUOR TARIFF.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Ways and Means to-day to suggest a modification of the tariff, so that brandy, gin and rum should pay the same rates of duties. There is now a discrimination of fifty cents per gallon between gin and rum and brandy against the first two liquors.

THE REFUNDING BILL.

The House to-day passed the three-hundred million 5 per cent. refunding-bond bill, with an amendment, which sends it back to the Senate, providing that the bill shall not be construed to issue a greater amount of bonds than was provided in the July act. The Senate will readily concur.

THE CABINET SESSION.

A protracted Cabinet session was held this afternoon, at which all the members were present. About 1 o'clock ex-Senator Wade arrived by previous invitation of the President, and remained during the rest of the session. San Domingo was almost wholly the subject of discussion. The list of Commissioners was read over, and is as follows: Benj. F. Wade, of Ohio, chairman, President White, of Cornell University, New York, and Dr. S. G. How, Superintendent of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston, Mass. A dispatch was received from Gen. Franz Siegel declining the appointment as secretary to the commission. The President announced that he had a successor in view and would telegraph him at once, but no answer had been received when the session closed.

THE CURRENCY ACT.

The only bill of any interest before the House Banking Committee is one to amend the national currency act so as not to limit the capital of National Banks in large cities to half a million dollars. The committee debated the measure to-day, but did not decide on it.

PORTER'S CONFIRMATION.

After a four hours' debate in Executive session to-day, the Senate, by a vote of 38 to 9, confirmed Vice Admiral Porter to be Admiral. There were over twenty Senators absent when the vote was taken, and during the discussion several Republican Senators made speeches against him. The new Admiral received to-night quite an ovation of congratulations at his residence.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION

is complete as follows, all having accepted: Ex Senator Wade, of Ohio, President White, of the New York Cornell University, and Dr. Howe, husband of Julia Ward Howe, of Boston. Allen G. Burton, of Kentucky, but a temporary resident of Washington, is made Secretary. He was formerly Minister to Bogota.

A RUMOR.

It is among the gossip that Solicitor General Bristow is to be made Attorney General vice Akerman.

SENATOR VANCE

A bill for the removal of the political disabilities of United States Senator elect Vance, of North Carolina, is before the Senate committee on that subject.

RECEPTIONS.

Speaker Blaine and Secretary Fish gave receptions to-night which were attended by a greater part of the social, political and fashionable elements of Washington society.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The House Judiciary Committee this morning postponed the further consideration of the McGarrahan case until Monday, and subpœnaed the following persons to give testimony at that time, viz: Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner General Land Office; Martin Buel, formerly acting Recorder, and Wm. H. Lowry, formerly clerk in the Land Office and now of the counsel for New Idria Co.

NOMINATIONS PENDING.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands have postponed action on the nomination of Mr. Drummond to be Commissioner of Land Office, and agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Mr. Hardenburg as Surveyor General of California.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate was in Executive Session for four hours this afternoon on the nomination of Vice-Admiral Porter to be Admiral and confirmed it by a vote of thirty to ten.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations: Mortimer D. Legget, of Ohio, Commissioner of Patents, and John H. Knight, Register in the Land Office at Bayfield, Wisconsin.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Bishop Simpson, who was tendered a position on the committee to San Domingo, was forced to decline on account of a suit in which he is interested relating to the Methodist Book Concern. It is believed Hon. Wm. E. Dodge has declined. The third member of the commission is in doubt. It is said that it has been tendered to Bishop Ames.

Frederick Douglass was with the President more than an hour yesterday. Rumors again couple his name with the commission. It is yet possible Mr. Dodge may accept. The question will be decided to-day.

A letter has been received from Gen. Siegel withdrawing his acceptance of the appointment of secretary to the commission to Dominica, on the ground, it is said, that he is not as sufficiently versed in the Spanish language as is required by the joint resolutions. The third commissioner had not, at noon today, been appointed.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At the close of the Executive session to-day the Vice President laid before the Senate the following message, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 16th of December, 1870, requesting to be furnished with information in relation to the organization of disloyal persons in North Carolina having in view resistance to the United States laws, denial of protection and the enjoyment of the rights and liberties secured under the United States, &c., I transmit herewith abstracts of reports and other papers on file in the War Department relative to outrages in North Carolina, and also for the information of the Senate those relative to outrages in other Southern States.

The original reports and papers are too voluminous to be copied in season to be used by the present Congress, but are easily accessible for reference, and copies of such papers can be furnished as the Senate may deem necessary.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 13, 1871.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

At the second important council held today, and called by the Board of Indian Commissioners, now in session here, there were present all the members of the board and missionaries representing the various missionary societies and religious sects under whom the Indian policy is being carried out. The following resolution was adopted:

That, in the opinion of this Conference, it is necessary that religious or benevolent associations which are called on for the recommendation of agents, shall be at liberty to select such agents as they have full confidence in, without reference to locality, their residence, or political opinions; provided they shall be restrained from using the positions for partisan purposes; that, in the opinion of the meeting, it is very desirable that agents of religious associations should be constantly watched by the Association, and its aid invoked by promoting civilization and Christianizing the Indians; that this conference regards the policy of the President as one of the most philanthropic measures that the Government has undertaken, and that having faith in its success we heartily commend this policy to the good judgment and cordial co-operation of the people of the United States.

SCHENCK SERENADED

Minister Schenck was sernaded this evening at his residence by the Marine band under auspices of the Ohio Republican Association. Secretary Delano and members of the Ohio Congressional Delegation and other officials were present. General Garfield, as spokesman, after an allusion to his appointment as a fitting climax to his unusually successful career of twenty-five years in public service, he bade the new Minister God speed on his new mission. General Schenck briefly expressed his acknowledgments.

PRUSSIAN NAVY AND MERCHANT SHIPS.

The following telegram was received this evening at the German Legation from Count Bismarck:

"VERSAILLES, Jan. 13.—The treatment of our merchant navy by France obliges us to withdraw our declaration made at the beginning of the war, that French merchant ships which have no contraband of war on board shall be exempt from capture by our vessels of war. As neutral property may have been shipped on board French merchant ships on reliance of the declaration aforesaid, the measure of withdrawal will not be carried out until four weeks after this date."

THE WOMEN.

Another and the Last Day of their Raid on the Capital.

One from Wyoming who is "Not Unsexed."

Miss Anthony Seduces Gen. Butler into Voting for Her Measure.

How he Looked Both Ways and then Couldn't See It.

Four and Twenty Blackbirds all in a Pie

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Female Suffrage Convention to-day was more largely attended than ever.

MRS. BROOKS, OF CHICAGO.

The first speaker was Mrs. Brooks, from Chicago, who, in a bashful manner, stated that she, being unaccustomed to public speaking, had prepared no notes, but would tell the convention the simple story of how the great work was progressing in the Northwest, which section she had the honor to represent. An able effort has been made to create a public opinion in favor of woman-suffrage, more especially among the women themselves.

A MR. JONES, ALSO OF CHICAGO,

then jumped up and made a speech, denouncing female suffrage. He created a tremendous flutter.

Mrs. Brooks again took the floor. She said that in Chicago she could number 600 followers, 500 females and 100 men, who were known as "THE FAITAFUL CLUB."

Their duties were to canvass separate districts and present the subject to all in a clear manner.

MRS. M. E. POST, OF CHEYENNE,

read the proceedings of the societies in Wyoming Territory, and for the information of her hearers explained the differences of the position of a Justice of the Peace and a Probate Judge, and in answer to an aspirant for office, quoted the rates of salaries. Mrs. Post said she had voted and been voted for. Has lately been to the polls with men, and has found them very much more polite and quiet than formerly, has been to all kinds of political meetings, has electioneered and does not feel that she was unsexed. She stated that she had a husband, and that he is a Democrat. She is a Republican. [Applause] Yet strange as it may seem, there is no difference as far as family harmony and peace is concerned. They have not been separated [Applause.]

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY

rose and read a letter from Mrs. M. M. Carter, of the District of Columbia, in which she stated that she had in her hands, and for the use of the Universal Franchise Association, the sum of $500, which she should check out as they might see proper. [Applause].

MISS PECKHAM, OF WIS.,

said that they had done some good, and had enlisted Senator Matt. Carpenter.

MRS. DAVIS, OF R. I.,

said they had not done much work but were holding weekly meetings. They had two parties unfortunately. This issue before Congress is being discussed and they are working with their State Legislatures. They had already secured three of their members in Rhode Island and were in hopes of securing the fourth.

MRS. HAZLETT,

said she represented the Northwestern Association, formed in May last. In Detroit last month they held an annual meeting, where they secured the favor of the press. They worked for suffrage only, and consequently secured the good will of all. Next month they will hold a meeting at Lansing. She believed if the question was to be put to the men of Michigan stripped of politics it would secure a majority. After a long debate

HON. S. F. WASTELLS,

delegate from Wyoming, was introduced, and briefly stated that female suffrage was a success in that Territory, the ladies using as much judgment as the men, and on the floor of the convention he found ladies who could speak as well as some of the members.

The convention then adjourned. A committee is to remain here and secure a committee room in the Capitol, and urge female suffrage on Congress.

THE WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS

have already come to grief over their claims to vote under the Fifteenth amendment. Judge Loughridge, of Iowa, at the meeting of the House Judiciary Committee this morning, submitted a report drawn in support of their views, but only two of the nine members of the committee voted in its favor, Gen. Butler only agreeing with Loughridge. A delegation of the new claimants, not disheartened by this defeat, made a call on a good many members, and urged that the House should take some action on the question.

The Kansas Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—The Democrat's Topeka (Kansas) special says Thomas Carney declines to be a candidate for the United States Senate on the ground that other good men are candidates, and he does not wish to complicate matters. As plans are laid in view of Carney being a candidate, his declaration has somewhat unsettled things, and it is difficult to predict the result.

TELEGRAMS.

Dion beat Deery in the game at San Francisco Thursday night 100 on the 35th inning, by a score of 500 against 478.

Judge McArthur, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was married at Madison, Wisconsin, on Wednesday evening, to the widow of the late Congressman Hopkins.

A headless body was found in the river at Milwaukee, Wis., Thursday night, and has not yet been identified. It probably fell from some vessel, and the head severed by the wheel of a steamer.

There is good cause to believe that the express robbery and attempted murder of the messenger at Albany, N. Y., was committed by John J. Filkins, known to railroad men as Yark Filkins. A reward of $5,000 is offered for his arrest.

Mike Kelly, an Irishman, was found dead in the rear of a disreputable negro house on Front street, in Memphis, yesterday morning. He had evidently been beaten and choked to death. Bill Carter and wife, keepers of the house, were arrested as the murderers.

G. M. Ford, of Chicago, who was appointed Judge of Wyoming Territory by President Johnson, is supposed to have committed suicide at Vancouver from papers left, indicating that he intended to drown himself. He was seen walking on the wharf at San Francisco Thursday morning and cannot be found. He had stated that his family were on their way from the East.

REV. DR. LANAHAN.

Investigation of the Methodist Book Concern Frauds—The Charges and Specifications—Rejoinder of Mr. Lanahan.

THE FIRST DAY'S TRIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church which is investigating charges against Rev. Dr. Lanagan met again this morning. The question of admitting reporters to the sessions was fully discussed and a motion finally adopted to admit them. The following are the names of the members of the Court present: The Rev. Cyrus Brooks, D. D., of St. Paul, Minn., chairman; Rev. J. S. Bingham, Black River Conference; Rev. H. Bannister, Wisconsin Conference; Rev. C. S. Vancleve, Newark Conference; Rev. F. Blades, Detroit Conference; Rev. Jas. Pike, New Hampshire Conference; Rev. G. W. Woodruff, New York East Conference; Rev. H. Slicer, Baltimore Conference; Rev. J. Irvin, Central New York Conference; Rev. J. F. Kennedy, Northern Ohio Conference; Rev. J. Rothwell, Erie Central German Conference; Rev. B. F. Rawlins, Presiding Elder Indianapolis District; and Rev. L. M. Verson. Rev. J. H. Moore, Illinois Conference, was the only absent member of the Court.

The proceedings were opened with remarks by the Chairman, Mr. Brooks, who counseled the members to proceed with the investigation in a spirit of prayer, taking carefully into consideration the impressiveness of the charges against the defendant.

The following gentlemen were announced as counsel for Rev. Dr. Lanagan: Judge Reynolds, Rev. Mr. Buckley, A. J. Vanderpool, Dr. Porter, Rev. Mr. Ward of Baltimore, Col. Wright, and Mr. Elliott. The prosecution was represented by C. L. Faucher and Gen. Runyon as legal counsel, and Dr. Pease, Presiding Elder of the New York East Conference, and Rev. George L. Taylor, clerical counsel.

The following order of procedure was then adopted for the guidance of members of the court:

1. That gentlemen making charges against Rev. Dr. Lanahan be requested to present testimony in the following order: Paper and specifications as signed and published.

2. Any person testifying may call to his assistance any minister or layman to corroborate his evidence.

3. That Rev. Dr. Lanahan be allowed to reply to such charges.

4. That Rev. Dr. Lanahan be allowed the same privilege of calling upon ministers and laymen as is granted the prosecution.

5. That witnesses introduced shall, when necessary, be cross-examined, and also that but one witness be allowed in the room at a time.

On motion, several charges and specifications made against Rev. Dr. Lanahan were then read.

Dr. Lanahan's answer to the different charges and specifications was read by the counsel for defendant. He says: "I deny the allegations contained in specification three, charge first, as they are therein set forth. It is true that, after the appearance of the article in the New York Times, I refused to unite in the denial of any fraud or corruption in the Book Concern. There had been fraud and corruption in the management of the business of said Book Concern on the part of some of the employes, and I could not truthfully deny it. I deny that I am represented by the firm of Brown Brothers & Co.; that said firm were published as defaulters on books of the Methodist Concern. It does not, however, appear from the ledger of said Book Concern that said Brown Brothers & Co are indebted to said Concern in the sum of $20,607 86 for moneys deposited, and that said indebtedness had been charged as uncollectable and charged to the profit and loss account. I am charged with having stated that the affairs of said Book Concern were in a state of chaos. I have made such a statement, and I believed the same to be strictly true. I am ready to prove that the system of bookkeeping adopted by said Concern is an inferior system, incomplete and unsatisfactory, and that the books as kept contain erasures, substitutions and charges slightly improper, and that the profits of the Concern have been computed upon fictitious bases, and inventories of property have been increased and diminished arbitrarily to suit the necessities of particular emergencies; that great discrepancies have existed between the printed exhibits furnished to the church and the books of said Concern, such printed exhibits in some instances showing profit when the books show there was no profit, but actual loss; that the capital stock of the Concern is not what it is represented to be upon the books of said Concern; that improper entries have been made in said books, whereby great and important transactions have been rendered unintelligible; that many important safeguards are systematically neglected, as a result of which a wide margin for frauds and errors exists, and important information difficult or impossible to be accurately obtained; that said books of accounts do not show the real condition of the affairs of said Concern, nor can a correct statement of its assets or condition be made upon the basis of information furnished by said books and inventories. In a single item of leather, more than $25,000 worth was purchased during a period of twenty months above what has been used, which has never been accounted for. In the item of paper, the system of making purchases was allowed and practiced whereby a man having no legitimate connection with the Book Concern controlled the purchase to his own profit and to the loss and discredit of the Concern. In the item of wages, proof of more than two hundred instances exists where a less amount was paid to operatives than was or should have been paid them, or than was or should have been drawn for such payments and less than was returned to the book-keeper as having been paid to such operatives. I did not object to the manner in which an item of twenty thousand nine hundred, charged to the profit and loss, was entered upon the books, but not from the motives alleged. The entry shows that Brown Brothers & Co. are indebted to the Book Concern for said amount, which is not true."

A communication from Bishops was read by Bishop Jones stating that they must not be understood as showing the responsibility of receiving or entertaining charges against editors or agent prepared or presented as these have been. They cannot act as concurrent authority in any investigation, except as to the official conduct of our editor or agent.

The Rev. Mr. Bannister and others then made remarks, in which they took the ground that the court should confine itself simply to the question of official misconduct.

The Rev. Mr. Pike said that Mr. Lanahan had been suspended on these charges, and had been summoned to appear before this court to answer them. He is willing to be tried on every specification, and it would be an injustice to eliminate a single item.

The Rev. G. W. Motley thought that each indictment should be taken up in detail, and anything that referred to the moral character of the defendant struck out.

After remarks by the Rev B. F. Rawlins and others, a motion to take a recess until three o'clock was put and carried.

At 3 o'clock p. m. the committee reassembled. Rev. Mr. Buckley, counsel for defendant, read a letter from George Taylor, of Flushing, L. I., one of the signers of the accusation, stating that he signed the charges without a correct knowledge of what they contained, and because he had been asked.

Mr. Buckley stated if the body of accusers were called together and examined, there would be found a majority who signed like Mr. Taylor, without knowing the purport. The manner in which signatures had been obtained would not bear inspection. The counsel closed, asking the accusers to be summoned before the committee.

Dr. Slicer supported Buckley's request.

Rev J. F. Kennedy thought the question of no particular importance, and Rev. Mr. Held said the committee individually made inquiries respecting the accusers, and all were in good standing.

Mr. Buckley insisted upon the knowledge having been obtained in such a manner as was insufficient, and demanded that the defendant be placed face to face with his accusers.

A point of order was here raised, and sustained by the chair, that after a formal presentation being made and an answer submitted, all preliminary arguments were out of order.

The chair was sustained on an appeal, and Mr. Buckley's request was entered on the minutes.

The investigation then commenced, and E. H. Fancher opened for the prosecution, stating that the charge that frauds had been committed in the Book Concern, amounting to $1,000,000, was never denied by Lanahan, although requested to do so, and the credit of the institution was permitted to suffer. Lanahan was charged by the prosecution with misconduct in setting afloat stories of fraud, and saying the Bishops of the church approved his course. The counsel concluded by affirming that the investigation did not relate to Lanahan's standing as minister, only his conduct in injuring the good name of the Book Concern, which he was bound to uphold instead.

Mr. Buckley, for the defense, renewed the request to have the accusers present.

A discussion followed, and resulted in the adoption of a resolution that, the proper time having passed for preferring such request, it should not be granted.

The committee adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

An Important Bank Question Decided

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 13.—In an important suit in the Supreme Court, the Second National Bank of Erie against the banking firm of Smith, Randolph & Co., for the recovery of fifty thousand dollars loaned them upon Government securities, which securities had been stolen from the plaintiff's agents, the Ocean Bank, New York, involving the question of negligence in the Ocean Bank in the safe custody of collaterals, a verdict was given in favor of Smith, Randolph & Co., the defendants, for the full amount claimed by them to be due for excess of value of their stolen bonds above the amount of loans and interest. This case has been watched with great interest, and settles the fact that the Ocean Bank was negligent as to the precautions that prudent banks should adopt against burglars.

FEDERAL.

XLI CONGRESS---THIRD SESSION.

SENATE............WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

THE CENTENNIAL.

MR. SCOTT presented a communication from committees representing the Pennsylvania Legislature, Common Council, and Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, giving the reasons why the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of Independence should be held at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

PUBLICATION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

MR. THURMAN submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for any fiscal year since that ending June, 1866, has been published, as required by the Constitution and laws, and if not, why not.

MR. SHERMAN objected to the present consideration of the resolution, when it was laid over.

OCEAN CABLES.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the Senate took up the House resolution for a joint ocean cable committee.

MR. BAYARD said the passage of the resolution through the House had been effected, he would not say, in an underhand way, but certainly without that honorable degree of deliberation which was essential to the dignity of the public business. He was unwilling to consider hastily a resolution which had been shipped through another branch of Congress. He preferred to await some legitimate expression of the sense of the House on the subject.

MR. WILSON remarked that ocean cable enterprises were deserving of encouragement. He therefore wanted definite action upon the subject.

MR. WILLIAMS was satisfied that the House would not reconsider its action, but after what had been said, he would not pass on the matter.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

THE FUNDING BILL.

MR. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill authorizing an increase of the five-per cent. funding bonds to five hundred millions, interest payable quarterly, with amendments leaving the payment of interest quarterly to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and providing that the total amount of the funding bonds shall not be increased.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

MR. DAWES introduced a bill to establish the salaries of officers of the Treasury Department. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then, at 1:40 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

The appropriations for the departments of Agriculture and Education gave rise to a protracted discussion on the subject of education.

MR. HOAR declared that there were more ignorant people to-day in the District of Columbia than in the whole kingdom of Sweden, and that out of a population of eight hundred thousand persons in the Territories, which were under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, there were only forty thousand children educated in schools.

MR. GARFIELD referred to prison statistics, showing that 98 per cent. of criminals had learned no trade or handicraft, and that 24 per cent. of them had not learned to read.

MR. FARNSWORTH thought that if the argument was worth anything, it would justify the establishment by Congress of a department of mechanics rather than a bureau of education.

MR. COX moved to strike out the whole paragraph relating to the bureau education. Rejected.

Without going further on the bill, the committee rose.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

MR. BUFFINTON introduced a bill providing for a commission to audit all claims for damages by the steamers Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida and Georgia, with their tenders, and for issuing bonds of the United States for payment thereof. Referred.

THE COLORED CADET.

MR. PORTER asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent cadet Smith, of the West Point Military Academy, from being ill-treated and persecuted on account of his color.

MR. RANDALL—"Let him behave himself."

MR. CONNOR objected.

The House then adjourned at half-past 4 until to-morrow.

MISSOURI.

The Republicans and the Senatorship—Speech of ex-Senator Henderson.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—A Jefferson City special to-night says a meeting of both wings of the Republicans was held this evening, but owing to the adjournment of both houses of the Legislature till Monday, and many members having gone home, the attendance was not large, and there was no definite action.

Ex-Senator Henderson was present, and, in response to the numerous calls, made a long speech in which he said the nomination of Blair seemed to have demoralized the other party. He referred to the vote given him a few evenings ago in informal ballot, in the caucus, and hoped his name would not be used in connection with the Senatorship. He had served in the Senate before, but had been retired in consequence of his course in the impeachment trial of Andy Johnson, and they should select some one who would be likely to better represent the views of the party. He alluded to his course during the war, and said if it were possible again to take the ballot from traitors he would favor doing so, but when peace was established he would allow all people the right of voting. Speaking of Blair's career, he thought the mighty had fallen very low through the influence and power of the Republican party of the nation and the Union party of the State of Missouri. He favored paying every cent of the public debt, tariff for revenue, confining internal revenue to few articles as possible, funding the public debt at a low rate of interest, a resumption of specie payment as the result of the development of the business interests, rather than legislation looking to the rapid contraction of the currency or forcing payment of specie, present tariffs should be modified so far as to operate impartially on the different interests of the country, and develop alike the industry of every section. With these principles, and an earnest desire for oblivion of the past and peace and harmony in the future, he asked the co-operation of all men who in the same spirit would unite with the party for the development of a true national greatness and prosperity of the States.

Several others spoke, all urging harmony among Republicans and unity in concentrating upon some good man for Senator and standing by him. A committee was appointed to call a meeting for Monday night next for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the United States Senate.

MRS. FAIR.

Puzzling Questions That Seem to Favor the Murderess.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The absorbing interest that all parties took in the Crittenden tragedy enacted here some weeks ago, like all California excitements, is abating among the people generally, although with the legal fraternity it still presents all its points of interest in the same intensity as at first. The probabilities are that the prisoner, Mrs. Fair, will not be tried for some time to come. In the first place comes that disagreeable question of jurisdiction. Was the killing committed in San Francisco or in Alameda county? That is the knotty point. The District Attorney of this county insists that to him belongs the high moral duty of prosecuting, as the boundary lines of the county extend very nearly to the opposite shore, leaving the whole of the bay under San Francisco jurisdiction. On the other side, the Grand Jury of Alameda county have found a true bill of indictment against Laura Fair for murder. Her counsel, also, Elisha Cook, is rather in favor of having the trial come off in Oakland, probably for the reason that Crittenden's antecedents are not so well known in Oakland as here, though for my part I should think that the less that was known of his antecedents the better for Crittenden's posthumous reputation. In the meantime it was difficult to decide how this question of jurisdiction is to be settled. Can it be decided on a writ of habeas corpus? Some lawyers say no; that she will have to be tried for the crime, and that this question must come up incidentally. Then comes the question, if she be tried in Alameda county and it be found that that county has not the jurisdiction, may she be tried again in the county that the Supreme Court decides has? All these questions are puzzling, but seem to be much in favor of the culprit. The Grand Jury of this county does not convene until next month, and it will still further complicate matters if they also find a bill against her, which they probably will.

Loss of a Noted Schooner.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—The schooner Wanderer, bound to Philadelphia, was totally wrecked on Colorado reef, on the north coast of Cuba, December 28th. The captain and crew were saved. The Wanderer was a slaver, which brought a cargo of slaves to Savannah about 1859, and who were returned to Africa by the man-of-war Niagara.

☞ A "big black dog," according to the Lewiston Journal, stopped a runaway horse in that city on Wednesday, by seizing the reins in his teeth and hanging on until the horse was effectually stopped.

3-FEET-6-INCHES.

The Coming Railway Gauge for Interior Trade and Travel.

A FEW MORE FACTS AND FIGURES.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, January 12, 1871.

You would hardly agree that it would be wise to expend twice as much money to accomplish a given result as would really be necessary to attain that result. No man would be esteemed wise who would expend two or three times as much to build a house, for a given purpose, as was really requisite, and make it many times larger than necessary for the purpose, and especially if he had not the money wherewithal to build it, and come out in debt, and mortgage the house for its real value for the uses to which it could be applied.

Wise and prudent men will not expend twice as much money or more than twice as much money than is really necessary to build a railroad with capacity to do the whole business of a given section of country. They would not build a road, at double the necessary outlay, leaving a large debt upon them, that had two or three times the capacity for the present and prospective business of the country to be accommodated by it. They would build just such a good and substantial road as would do the entire present and presently prospective business. If they could build it for $10,000 to $15,000 per mile they certainly would not be so unwise as to build a road costing $30,000 to $40,000 per mile.

It does seem that if a road, that will do all the present business and business to be developed and increased by the road itself, can be built for ten or twelve thousand dollars per mile, it would be sheer folly to expend thirty thousand dollars to build the road. If the narrow-gauge road of three feet six inches has the capacity, as I believe it has in many cases, to do the entire business of many sections of our State, it should be adopted instead of the wide gauge. If, fortunately, the time should arrive in ten or twenty years when the increased traffic developed by the road should require greater capacity than the road as originally constructed possessed, then a double track would naturally suggest itself as meeting the requirements of increased traffic better than a single line of the wide gauge. The additional line, making it a double track, could be built for one-half of the cost of the original line, as the embankments and cuts would only have to be enlarged, and no additional depots and buildings would be required. The interest on the difference in the cost of a narrow gauge and wide gauge, up to the time when the additional line would be required to meet the increased traffic, would more than pay the cost of building the additional track.

If the broad or five-feet gauge is sufficient for a country of vast traffic and ample resources, where it constitutes a great through route or trunk line, removed from competition of adjacent parallel lines, then the three feet six-inch gauge may be best adapted to the requirements of a country less favorably situated.

COMPARATIVE COST.

In addition to what I have heretofore said in regard to the comparative cost of the wide and narrow gauge roads, I wish to submit further statement of facts, showing the correctness of the views expressed by me.

Mr. Boyd, civil engineer, says: "The cost of a railway is, all other conditions being similar, controlled to a great extent by the gauge. Assuming a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches for trunk lines, it by no means follows that for tributary lines and independent lines, in country districts, a narrow gauge (say 3 feet) might not be introduced with advantage. It is conceded that the resistance due to curves decreases as the width between the rails is reduced, as sharper curves could therefore be introduced without a corresponding increase in the resistance.

"Heavy earthworks could be avoided, without resort to steep gradients, and narrow gauge tributaries could be carried into many districts where lines of the wider gauge would be enormously expensive, in both construction and operation.

"This reduction of the gauge would be followed by a diminution of the cost of every part of the road, from the turning of the first sod to the driving of the last spike, as follows: Saving on earth, 50 per cent.; on masonry, 25 per cent.; the engines would weigh from twelve to fourteen tons, instead of twenty-eight tons, and the weight of the rails, chairs, &c., being proportionately less, the cost of permanent way would be about one-half, with a corresponding reduction in the cost of rolling stock.

"The railway of narrowest gauge used for passenger traffic, worked by locomotives, is in Merionethshire, Wales—gauge, 2 feet. Between June, 1863, and February, 1865, the four engines employed on this road (7½ tons) had run 57,000 miles without leaving the rails—the steepest gradient being 1 in 60. Up these gradients, these engines take a load of 50 tons at ten miles an hour; sharpest curves on the line 132 feet radius."

COST OF NARROW GAUGE.

I am persuaded that the estimate of cost of building a narrow-gauge railroad, submitted in my first letter, is approximately correct. I believe that, in such a country as spreads out from our city through the county to the mouth of Salt river, a railroad of gauge of three feet six inches can be built for less than the estimate made. In fact, in some places, for short distances, without resorting to steep gradients or short curves, miles of road, in different sections of our State, can be and will be built for from six thousand to ten thousand dollars per mile. This is but little over the cost of some turnpikes. I believe the pike from Lexington to Danville cost from five thousand to seven thousand dollars per mile.

In a letter dated the 9th inst., just received by me from M. Baird & Co., of Philadelphia, the most extensive locomotive builders in the world, they say: "The narrow gauge roads about coal mines, &c., in this locality, on which our small locomotives, like 'Cinderella' (a photograph of which they inclosed), are used, are laid with a T-rail weighing from 30 to 40 pounds per yard. Experience has shown that 30 pounds is heavy enough for engines of the weight stated. Cast chains, costing 20 cents each; spike half inch square by 5½ inches long, weighing 40 pounds to the hundred, and cross-ties 4½ to 5 feet long, 5 to 6 inches face to 5 to 6 inches deep, laid 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches apart, are used with rails of this size. We estimate that, exclusive of grading, right-of-way, bridges, culverts, &c., a narrow gauge track can be laid for about five thousand dollars per mile." I venture to predict that in a few years the narrow gauge railroads will be adopted for all short lines, in mountainous and uneven regions, in the mineral districts, &c., as feeders to trunk lines, &c.

CHARACTER OF STRUCTURE.

There is evidently a mistake in the public mind as to the character of the entire structure of narrow gauge railroads. The same principles are adopted and observed in the construction of these lines which are observed in building the wide gauge roads. Materials and workmanship of first-class quality are to be employed. The narrow gauge road is built in every respect precisely as the wide gauge roads are built. The graduation and masonry, the bridges and ties, the iron rails, chairs, and spikes, or fish bars and bolts, locomotives and cars, switches and tracks, depots and stations, everything is similar and like the wide gauge, except all are smaller and cost more than fifty per cent. less, but are in all respects fully equal to the same used on the first-class wide-gauge roads.

NARROW-GAUGE ROLLING STOCK.

There is also a misapprehension as to the character and capacity of the rolling stock of the narrow-gauge roads. The locomotives and cars are built on precisely the same principle that is employed in building the rolling-stock for the wide gauge. They are equally as well built and of as good material. The engines are smaller and the cars are smaller, and generally arranged differently, but all have the capacity to do the business of any railroad in the State, except the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the road to Cincinnati, and the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad, which is a coal and general freight road.

ENGINES.

As the guage of the road is diminished the size, weight and cost of the locomotives are diminished. The cylinder, diameter of drivers, size of tank, guage, &c., are all reduced, weighing from ten to sixteen tons, and the cost reduced to from $4,750, to $8,350. Messrs. M. Baird & Co., of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in their letter of the 9th inst., before referred to, say "that we can supply locomotives for narrow-gauge railroads at from $4,750 each and upwards, according to size, traction, power, &c., delivered in Louisville."

These gentlemen, the greatest locomotive builders in the world, and thoroughly acquainted with railroading in all its departments, then furnish me a list of prices for narrow-gauge locomotives weighing from 12,000 pounds to 38,000 pounds, and costing from $4,750 to $8,350, delivered in Louisville, and in a communication accompanying their letter state:

The Kanawha represents a class of engines of which we have built a number for roads of 3½ feet gauge. It is suited to moving freight business at low speeds, and the design gives the maximum of efficiency for the weight of the engine. The separate tender can be dispensed with and a tank or boiler substituted if desired.

Engines of this class are guaranteed to haul on a good rail, in addition to their own weight in working order, the following loads:

	Gross tons.
On a level	485
On a 60 feet grade	105
On a 100 feet grade	65

Attention is called to these several patterns of small engines as especially suited to the working of short branch lines, on which the traffic is so light as not to warrant the expense attending the employment of ordinary locomotives of full weight. Narrow gauge railroads, it has been demonstrated, may be constructed and operated so as to yield a fair profit on the capital invested, when full gauge roads could only be worked at a heavy loss. All the items entering into the cost of construction, such as the quantity of excavation, embankment, ballast and masonry, the size of cross-ties, weight of rails, and dimensions of bridges and culverts, are materially reduced at the outset. Engines and cars of from one-third to one-fourth only of the full gauge weight may be used, and will require to be run only at low rates of speed. The expenses for maintenance of track and for repairs of rolling stock will, consequently, be but a small fraction of the corresponding expenses for [illegible] full gauge. These considerations [illegible] important in sections of country, the business of which will not warrant the construction of full gauge lines, but which [illegible] means of narrow gauge branches connecting with main trunk lines, may obtain an outlet for their products and enjoy all the advantages of railroad communication.

"In mountainous regions, also, narrow gauge roads can frequently be built where the construction of a railway of the full gauge would be difficult or impossible. Curves of short radius can be employed, and the line can thus follow closely the sides of the hills and overcome with practical gradients elevations which would effectually bar the construction and working of full gauge roads."

CARS.

The cars are also reduced in size with the gauge, but with ample capacity to do the passenger business between this city and Lexington until the Big Sandy road is built. The cars are lowered to secure the proper angle of stability and about the same as the broad gauge. The cars are made from six feet ten inches to eighth feet in width, and from twenty feet to twenty-four feet in length, and will carry from twenty-eight to forty passengers each. They may be constructed like the cars used on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad between this city and New Albany and Jeffersonville, seats running laterally, or they may be built as the ordinary cars, and some in partitions, each division seating six to eight persons, as in the English and European railroad coaches.

Messrs. M. Baird & Co., in their letter, state the cost of cars for a three feet six-inch gauge road as follows:

	Weight, lbs.	Cap'y, lbs.	Cost.
Four-wheel box cars	4,700	8,750	$ 220
Four-wheel pass. cars		30 pass.	1,000

They say passenger cars will cost from $1,000 upwards, according to finish, etc.

CAPACITY OF EQUIPMENT.

In regard to the Swedish lines of narrow gauge, Major Adelskold estimates their capacity at 100,000 passengers, and 150,000 tons of freight per annum.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, Chief Engineer of Queensland, states: "A railway of three feet six inches gauge will accomodate a traffic of 400 tons of goods and 800 passengers in each twelve hours." Equal in all to about 146,067 tons per annum. He adds: "By running night trains, this estimate may be doubled, and by laying down a double track, it may be increased five-fold.

LEXINGTON AND LOUISVILLE.

As well as I can remember the railroad from Louisville to Lexington, in 1867, carried about 68,000 tons of freight, and about 204,000 passengers. If this is correct, it is plain that a narrow gauge road between the two points would have filled the requirements of the traffic of that fertile, productive and populous district. But that line is to become a through route or trunk line when the Big Sandy is completed, and it were well, in that view, that it is of the broad gauge. But certainly all the side lines, all the feeders, could well be of narrow gauge, costing from $10,000 to $15,000 per mile, where money, capital, means to build roads, is so limited, and the business of the country does not require a railroad of greater capacity.

NARROW GAUGE LINE PROPOSED.

With your permission I propose to pursue the discussion of the subject, and apply the facts and principles deduced from them to projected lines of road in Kentucky. I propose, especially, to discuss the feasibility of building a narrow gauge railroad from this city through the counties of Jefferson, Meade, Breckinridge, Ohio, McLean, and Hopkins via mouth of Salt river, Garnettsville, Hardinsburg, Hartford, Calhoun to Madisonville, where there is now in process of building a railroad to Shawneetown, Illinois, passing along near the center of that shelf which carries the waters into the Ohio on the south side, between the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, supplying that section with railroad facilities and means for travel and transportation of its products, which is not supplied by the Ohio river and the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad because of their distance from the line. J. T. BOYLE.

THE CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS.

Public Flogging of a Prisoner in Canada.

[From the Toronto Leader.]

James Greenwood, a young Englishman, twenty years of age, was publicly flogged for having attempted to commit an indecent assault upon a little girl. He elected to be tried by a jury, and a verdict of guilty was very properly returned against him. The presiding judge sentenced him to imprisonment in the common jail for a term of fifteen days and in addition to receive twenty lashes on the naked body, under the provisions of the new act for such offenses.

The spectators having been formed in a semi-circle in the corridor, the prisoner was ordered by the Sheriff to undress and prepare for punishment. As soon as the order was given Greenwood began to realize his unpleasant position and became pale and anxious looking.

THE PRISONER'S APPEARANCE.

His appearance was anything but prepossessing. He is of medium hight, lightly built, having a thin or retreating chest, a rather poorly-developed body generally, and his skin presented a saffron-like or bilious appearance. His face clearly indicated his animal passions were strong and his sense of virtue and honor weak. He evinced a dogged determination, however, and quickly prepared for his fate. Having recently caught cold, he had a mustard-plaster on his throat; and he had a bandage around the thumb of his right hand, which had been bitten by a fellow-prisoner with whom he had had some trouble.

GETTING READY FOR THE CAT.

Having quickly undressed himself to the waist, he walked boldly forward and stepped firmly upon the triangle to be bound. An old soldier, who had seen this punishment inflicted in the army, was selected to ply the lash. He assisted in binding Greenwood, and did it very effectively. Ropes were placed around each ankle and knee and bound tightly around the triangle. His hands were placed in an extended position upward and firmly bound by leather straps. In order to protect the neck from injury a leather collar was placed around it by the sheriff. The convict was also allowed the privilege of retaining a leaden button in his mouth, the better to keep him from biting his tongue while being castigated—this being the usual custom in the army. The cat-o'-nine tails was produced, but did not appear so formidable as those used in the army. The thongs consisted of stout whip-cord, about two feet in length, but instead of being knotted on the ends they were merely bound with twine. The handle was about the same length as the "cat" proper.

LAYING ON THE LASH.

The victim being securely pinioned, the Sheriff handed the "cat" to the man selected to perform the unpleasant duty of plying the lash, and ordered him to proceed, the Sheriff counting the strokes—one, two, three, &c—until the twentieth was inflicted. As the first thud was heard upon the shoulders of the prisoner he ground his teeth and appeared determined not to wince; but as the lashes were repeated the pain was so acute that he commenced to flinch; and, when he received the tenth cut, he writhed excitedly and groaned heavily. The poor wretch's flesh began to exhibit great red welts, but no blood had been drawn. The Sheriff, thereupon, ordered the castigator to lay the lash on harder, and this was done accordingly until the whole number of strokes were delivered; but still no blood was drawn, the absence of the knots on the ends of the thongs being in the prisoner's favor. With the exception of the groans which he gave when he received the tenth lash, he made no noise, but he evidently felt the punishment very keenly. His back, however, presented a sickening appearance, and many who witnessed the castigation felt anything but a pleasant sensation creeping over them.

AFTER THE FLOGGING.

The prisoner was then quickly liberated. When his left hand was freed he tore savagely at the strap by which his right hand was bound, and unbuckled it. The ropes were then taken from his legs, and he stepped firmly down, and walking rapidly to his clothes commenced dressing. Instead of evincing any feeling of shame at the disgrace which had overtaken him in presence of so many spectators, he glanced toward his horror stricken fellow-prisoners and smiled. It was a painfully sickly-looking smile, however, that passed over his features. Having fully re-dressed himself, he was taken back to his cell without receiving any stimulants or medical treatment of any kind.

Schenck's District.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 13.—This morning a resolution was offered providing for a committee to inquire into the conduct of Gov. Hayes in not ordering a special election in the Third district. A warm discussion ensued, after which the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Republicans voted yea and the Democrats nay.

The Governor sent a communication to the House in the evening assigning reasons for not ordering a special election to fill a vacancy in the Third Congressional District caused by the resignation of R. C. Schenck. He claims that legal notices of such election would consume nearly the whole time of the vacancy and that an election would be a vain and useless expense. He is sustained in this view by the opinion of the Attorney General.

☞ A Norwich man, who habitually drinks too much liquor, and falls asleep on the sidewalk, has a wonderful dog. When the man lies down and dozes the dog takes him by the collar of his coat and gives a gentle pull. If the man gives a snore and a turn, but refuses to wake, his friend gives a more emphatic reminder of the necessity of moving. Then, if the sleeper does not awake, the dog takes a firm grip on some loose portion of his master's habiliments and pulls him until he is fain to arise, shake himself, and wend his way homeward, followed by the watching eyes of his brute companion. The man is somewhat deaf, and cannot hear when a knock is given on his door. The dog, who sleeps near him, awakes at a summons for his master, pulls him until he awakes, and tells him that he is wanted.

PREMIUM TEAS

For Sale!

WANTED,

Purchasers for Tea

—AT—

$2 to $3 per Pound,

Including a Ticket with Each and Every Pound, Entitling the Holder to a Chance in the Allotment of

One Thousand Premiums,

Ranging from $5 to $5,000.

$17,000 Distributed in Premiums,

$10,000 DONATED TO CHARITIES.

With every pound of Tea you buy, you are Donating 25 Cents to the Widows and Orphans.

The Following are the Premiums:

1 prem. in cash, without discount or deduction	$5,000
1	1,000
1	1,000
1	1,000
1	1,000
1	1,000
1	500
1	500
1	500
1	500
990 premiums in cash, of $5 each, without discount or deduction	4,950
1000 premiums. Total	$17,000

The Donations are as Follows:

To Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary	$1,000
To I. O. O. F. Widows' Home and Orphans' University, Harrodsburg, Ky.	1,000
To the Presbyterian Orphan Asylums of Louisville, Ky	1,000
To the Episcopal Orphan Asylums of Louisville, Ky	1,000
To the Catholic Orphan Asylums of Louisville, Ky	1,000
To the German Orphan Asylums of Louisville, Ky	1,000
To the Christian Female Orphan School, Midway, Ky	1,000
To St. Vincent's Poor Society of New Albany, Ind	1,000
To the Baptists' Orphans' Home of Louisville, Ky	1,000
And to the Mayor of Louisville, for the benefit of the poor	1,000
Total	$10,000

To bring these teas within the reach of all, on and after the 1st of January, 1871, I will offer them at the following rates:

First Quality of Green Tea	$3 00 per Pound
Second Quality of Green Tea	2 50 per Pound
First Quality of Black Tea	2 50 per Pound
Second Quality of Black Tea	2 00 per Pound

As soon as Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars are deposited in bank, the Premiums will be Allotted.

Sixty-Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents on each and every Hundred Pounds of Tea sold will be deposited in the Louisville City National Bank by J. T. Lanham to pay premiums and donations, and cannot be drawn for any other purpose. The deposits will be made in the joint names of S. R. Hieronymus and Henry Wolford (Treasurer of the city of Louisville).

WHEN $13,500 ARE ON DEPOSIT

the charitable associations will be paid $500 each, at which time three well-known prominent men of the city will be appointed to decide in what manner the premiums shall be distributed. The remaining $500 will be paid to each institution when the last pound of tea is sold. There will then be $22,000 ON DEPOSIT in addition to the $5,000 distributed as above provided.

The premiums and donations will be paid by checks drawn on the Louisville City National Bank by S. R. Hieronymus and Henry Wolford conjointly, who only can draw the deposits. To show the progress statements of the deposits will from time to time be issued through the press and certified to by the president of the bank.

I have decided to make this outlay in order to rapidly increase the sale of fine teas throughout the country.

The teas are put up in one-pound packages, labeled, with tickets numbering from 1 to 40,000 (if ordered can be had in bulk with labels and tickets accompanying).

The ticket must be preserved, as it will entitle the holder to such premium as may be allotted to its number.

The public will be notified when the distribution takes place, so that those who wish may be present; but, whether present or not, the interests of each and all will be protected alike, and public notice of the result given.

The drawn numbers only will be published, without names of parties.

The teas are purchased from Jas. T. Lanham, tea dealer, 165 Third street, Louisville, Ky., who alone has the teas for sale, and where all orders must be addressed.

His long experience and thorough knowledge of the tea business (since 1849) is a sufficient guarantee to the public of the quality of tea they will receive.

Parties remitting money for tea to Jas. T. Lanham are requested to do so by P. O. Order, Draft, or Express.

Arrangements have been made with the Express Cos. whereby the teas are carried at reduced rates.

☞ A liberal discount will be made to merchants that may wish to sell again. A ticket is given with each pound sold. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

S. R. HIERONYMUS.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

IN THE CITY TO GET YOUR

JOB PRINTING

DONE IS AT THE

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.

Cards,
Bill Heads,
Circulars,
Dodgers,
Programmes,
Posters, &c.,

AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE

OFFERED.

Call and see specimens and learn prices.

J. H. STACKHOUSE.

Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Building. no8 dec&tf 1stp

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PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 d&f

---

J. H. COLSTON & CO.,

PIG-IRON AGENTS,

Stock, Bond, Loan, & Note Brokers,

No. 146 West Main st., bet. 4th & Fifth, up stairs,

de29 ThSa&Tu3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..............Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES..............Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE....................Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master...W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

McCARTHY & CO., Agents,
No. 41 Fourth street, between Main and river.

Merchants' Packet
For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, and Tennessee River.

LeCLAIRE No. 2........Capt. A. BALLARD.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 14th inst., at 4 P. M.

THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Louisville and Arkansas Packet Co.
For Memphis and White and Arkansas Rivers.

PINK VARBLE.......N. C. SELBY, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 14th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI,
SATTERWHITE BROS., } Agents.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company,
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

TARASCON.............. MATHER, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

KATE KINNEY.......HICKS KING, Master,

Will leave Evansville on Monday, the 16th inst., at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer

[illegible] .... [illegible], Master,

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 14th, at 5 P. M., positively.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet.

LeCLAIRE No. 2............AARON BALLARD, Master,

For Paducah, [illegible], and Florence on This Day, the 14th, at 5 P. M., positively, from city wharf.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Memphis and White and Black Rivers.

MOLLIE GRATZ.......... [illegible], Master,

Will leave as above on Tuesday, the [illegible], at 5 P. M., positively.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Merchants' Line.
For Tennessee River, Tuscumbia, and Florence.

[illegible] .... BALLARD, Master,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 5 P. M., positively.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For New Orleans from Memphis.
The large and fine Louisville passenger steamer [illegible]

Will leave for New Orleans and all intermediate landings on Monday, January 16th, after the arrival of the train from Louisville. jan13 6t

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 20 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.
Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.
Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.
All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.
All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news: There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Maysville dogs kill 288 rats an hour. Ship them to Paris instanter.

The Cynthiana News calls Brick Pomeroy's Democrat "that sterling paper."

"Dock," a good and faithful hound, receives a long obituary in the Kentucky People.

The Owensboro Monitor is delicate. It puts in a dash in place of "damned" in the adjuration to Macduff.

Lieut. John G Talbott, lost in the United States steamship Saginaw, was a son of J. G. Talbott, of Boyle county.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Col. M. C. Taylor were passed by the Shelby county bar at its meeting a few days since.

A little daughter of J. E Nicholson, of Maysville, was so badly burned by her clothes catching fire last week that she died on Sunday.

The evidence before the coroner's jury, in the case of Newman, at Frankfort, absolved young Alley from any complicity in the riotous demonstration.

It was reported in Lexington yesterday that W. O. Goodloe, formerly of the Statesman, had been nominated by the President as Pension Agent in that city.

John Cole has sued Robert Cole, in the Mercer Circuit Court, claiming $15,000 for the seduction of his daughter Mary Ann. One of the worst features of this bad case, if established, is that the seducer chose his own niece for the victim of his lust.

The Governor has offered a reward of $500 apiece for the apprehension of the following criminals: B. S. Ballard, who escaped from jail in Henderson last December; Howard Ball, colored, escaped from the same jail, and Jo. or H. C. McDougald, escaped from the Paducah jail, all charged with murder.

The Maysville Bulletin says: "Maysville wants a good rolling mill, a first-class foundery, a manufactory of agricultural implements and an establishment for the manufacture of steam engines and all other kinds of machinery. There is no better opening for all these and many other branches of industry on the Ohio river, from Pittsburg to its mouth. Capitalists and manufacturers, here's your place!"

Hon. Z. F. Smith, present Superintendent of Public Instruction, addresses the following card to the Frankfort Yeoman: "I learn that statements are being made that I do not intend to submit to the action of the Democratic Convention in May as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Such statements are gratuitously false and unfounded, and could have their origin only in interested motives."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A house and lot in Eufaula, which was bought a few months ago for $8,000, has just been sold for $42.

General Forrest estimates the number of bales of cotton which will be transported over the Selma road at about 300,000.

Major Edwin Hickman, for many years Mayor of Memphis, and a prominent man of the last generation, died at San Antonio, Texas, on the 19th ult.

Three families living in Blount county, Tennessee, boast a progeny of sixteen, fourteen and twelve children, respectively. The mothers are said to look as young as many unmarried girls.

The newly-elected Aldermen and Councilmen in Memphis represent many nationalities; two were born in Pennsylvania, one in Switzerland, one in Ireland, one or more in Germany, and so on.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, in accordance with the recommendation of Madison Bell, Comptroller General of the State, has stayed the executions against wild lands advertised to be sold for taxes.

Butler's Dutch Gap is to be cleaned out. It is to be made 250 feet wide and of sufficient depth for the navigation of vessels of any tonnage that can pass between it and Richmond. A contract, it is stated, has been made for the work.

The planters of Florida are making very few contracts with freedmen for the present year, and it is thought that a great many will be thrown out of employment, owing to the contemplated decrease in the area of land to be cultivated.

The Chatham (Va.) Tribune says a notorious colored man, named Poss White, one of the most ignorant, disgusting and abandoned wretches that could be found in the country, has been appointed postmaster at Pittsylvania Court house.

The Cincinnati and Chattanooga railroad surveying party of engineers, assistants, etc., thirteen in number, were recently in the Sequatchie Valley, Tennessee, and their visit and operations produced some excitement among the people there.

A twin daughter of Henry Weaver, of Carter's Depot, Tennessee, while playing with a neighbor child, last Tuesday, fell on the frozen ground and broke a bone just below the knee. A weed upon which she fell worked into the wound, and not having been extracted, is supposed to have caused her death.

A negro constable and deputy sheriff, named Thomas Harris, in order to "get his hand in," shot and killed another negro brother near Micanopy, Florida, recently. Being the only officer in the vicinity, Harris delivered himself up to himself, and summoned a jury of inquest, which returned a verdict of death by accidental shooting.

The case of George Chahoon, convicted in the Richmond Hustings Court of complicity in the Haunstein forgery case, was called in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia Saturday on an appeal for a new trial. The argument was commenced by ex-Gov. Wells for the plaintiff. All the judges were present except Judge Joynes.

Mr. Charles Herbst, the Librarian of the Young Men's Library at Atlanta, Georgia, recently collected at the reading-room $37 for the Lee monument at Lexington, Virginia, and forwarded the same to Charles M. Figgat, cashier of the Bank of Lexington, which is the depository of the "Lee fund." Wesley Chapel and the Christian Church in Atlanta also made liberal contributions for the same object.

A gentleman just from Florida states that the orange crop upon the trees about Jacksonville, and for some distance above on the St. Johns river, were totally destroyed in the recent cold weather. The fruit was frozen solid. The trees, he thought, were not killed, though much injured. All the other tropical fruits were also lost, and a large part of the sugar cane. This is a severe blow to Florida, and a serious deprivation to outsiders who were looking for abundant supplies of fruit this winter from that region.

The New York Tribune assures us that the New Orleans Republican cleared half a million of dollars last year. We have been under the impression that the Louisiana lobby pays better than any after the Congressional lobby. But really the prosperity of our contemporary transcends all bounds and leads us to put the State concern in advance of its national rival.

It is characteristic and natural in DICK YATES, being about to die out of politics, to turn pious all of a sudden and to become a propagator of sound religio-political doctrine. Unfortunately for the name of the thing, this is not DICK's first appearance as a reformer. Having failed to reform himself his reformatory measure lacks that species of force which comes from particular and practical exemplification.

We publish this morning a second letter from General BOYLE, on the subject of narrow-gauge railroads. The letter is full of interesting facts and deserves attentive perusal. The question discussed is destined to become one of direct practical interest to cities and towns, and to our trunk railroad lines, and to the rural and mineral regions of our State. The facts and views presented by General BOYLE, if we mistake not, will excite serious interest on the subject, and will yield practical results in the direction in which they are aimed. We shall have something to say on the subject at another time, and for the present we urgently recommend to our readers the careful perusal of the letter and a consideration of the facts and arguments presented by it.

The Chicago Tribune says:

> The Senate of Indiana has been organized, and a Democratic ascendancy obtained through the most disreputable means. The Senate was a tie politically, when a member stated that Senator BURSON, a Republican, had been elected by fraud, whereupon a majority of the Senate suspended Mr. BURSON, depriving him of the right to vote. His seat was not contested, and his suspension was an act of gross injustice and oppression. But there seems to be no remedy. The Senate of Indiana, like the Senate of the United States, is the sole judge of the election and qualification of its own members. Its action is final. These sharp tricks have been frequent in Indiana, and have been repeatedly practiced in both Houses.

Who set this bad example? What party is it that has turned all our time-honored, Democratical, legitimate precedents in the direction pursued by the Indiana Democrats? Does not the Tribune know that this is the fruit of its own teaching? Has not the Radical Congress, with less excuse, done the same thing any time these ten years and more?

There is not a member of the Legislature at Frankfort, nor indeed a business man in Kentucky, who does not know that the usurious rates charged for money in this State is the result of laws designed to suppress usury, but whose effect is to stimulate and protect it. The life-blood is daily drawn out of the veins of our commerce. The people are every day made poorer and the usurers richer. Our money and our advantages are ebbing away, and Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee are being fattened at our expense. There is not a week that hogs, tobacco and cotton are not brought to Louisville and sold, only for the receiver of the cash to cross the river and invest his funds where he can get a fair and at the same time a lawful rate of interest; for here, if he gets the value of his money, he has to break the law. The General Assembly sees and knows all this, and yet it proposes no measure of relief.

A contemporary, who means to be sarcastic, ask us: "What about negro testimony?" Well, what about it? If our interrogator is particularly anxious about it he had better go to Frankfort and ask the Legislature why it allows white men to be dragged, on five-dollar writs, from one end of Kentucky to the other, at the call of the Federal court, and at an expense of one hundred times the legitimate cost of the case, and all for the lack of a law reducing the negroes to the level of other people. This is the practical side of the question. As to its other ingredients, involving points of justice and law too numerous to mention, they have been discussed until they are threadbare. We confess that we expect nothing from the present General Assembly. It seems to think its refusal to do anything is very bold. It is, in reality, very timid; the abstract and brief chronicle of all cowardice and wrong, and its perpetrators will one day be made to feel it sorely enough.

The low salaries given to Judges and the princely fees and perquisites given to clerks were the beginnings of the infamous judicial system of New York city, and if the same process of corruption be allowed to go on in Kentucky, it will end in a similar result. The Judges of our courts are required to be men of learning, probity and repute. To reach this position, years of professional study and labor are requisite. Perhaps, as lawyers, they make large incomes. But as Judges, they are paid beggarly salaries. Now this, if continued, will produce worthless or dishonest Judges. Turn to the clerks. No professional study or labor is here demanded, and yet we pay the salary of a President of the United States to a person who could be had for the salary of a book-keeper. Is this fair or wise? Why not reduce the clerks to salaries and use the princely fees and perquisites that are now lavished upon them as a fund for increasing the salaries of our Judges?

If the projectors of the Cincinnati and Chattanooga railroad really mean business and want to set up a *bona fide* corporation, and not a mere sham affair, why do they not ask for a duplicate of the Short-line charter, or the Louisville and Nashville charter, or the Elizabethtown and Paducah charter, or any charter now existing under the laws of Kentucky? But they do not do this at all. They will not be satisfied with a copy of the most liberal charter in the world. They must have a peculiar charter of their own, or they will have nothing, and, because we oppose this unheard-of demand, they say we throw ourselves across the march of progress, playing the part of the dog in the manger. This complaint will not bear dissection. We want Central Kentucky to have all that Central Kentucky wants. We do not even desire to cut Cincinnati out of direct communication with the South if Cincinnati is able to secure that communication on legitimate terms, such as have operated and do still operate in respect to Louisville. But it is preposterous to ask or expect us to sanction a scheme that proposes to give to Cincinnati, and that at the expense not only of Louisville but of all Kentucky, extraordinary privileges and dangerous powers—privileges and powers enjoyed by no city on the habitable globe.

Our special dispatch from Frankfort announces that, after considerable debate, a caucus of Democratic members of the Legislature last night requested the State Central Committee to change the time of holding the Democratic State Convention from the 3d of May to the 22d of February. We can add nothing to what was said in yesterday's issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL. If the Central Committee yields to this unauthorized and most unwise action, it will expose itself to the just suspicion of the people all over the State. The whole thing will be regarded as a fraud designed to serve a corrupt and pre-arranged combination; and there is every reason to predict that we shall not escape its evil consequences for years and years to come. The particular gentleman, whose pretensions it is obviously intended to advance, is likely to find the investment a poor one before he is done with it, and everybody who has contributed to its consummation will have reason to repent the day when he undertook to set up a self-constituted and odious legislative oligarchy in opposition to the well-known and clearly defined will of the people of Kentucky.

Lawlessness.

It is impossible to conceive that the Legislature of Kentucky will be deaf to the following timely and true-toned appeal from the Frankfort Yeoman. The members can see in the crowds of alarmed negroes now flocking into Frankfort the effect of a lawlessness which is driving labor from our fields, filling the towns with an unemployed population, and hatching in a month more trouble for Kentucky than any future year can remedy. The masses of our people are stung in their feelings as well as in their interests by these occurrences. They begin to regard the impunity with which such deeds may be perpetrated as a matter affecting their personal honor, and their patience is well-nigh exhausted. The responsibility for the want of a lawful and effectual remedy is now pretty clearly fixed upon the Legislature. The necessity for prompt action has been demonstrated almost in sight of the capital. If the Governor be not empowered by law to take such action as the state of affairs demands, the time will come when public opinion and the public safety will require him to suppress these outbreaks at any cost, though authorized by no law but necessity. The Yeoman of yesterday says:

> We are called upon to record fresh acts of lawlessness perpetrated within a few miles of Frankfort, which, for deliberate and cold-blooded atrocity, have scarcely been equalled in the annals of crime, and call upon all good men for some resolute action which will put an end to such barbarism and render human life more secure.
>
> On yesterday morning a report reached us that an armed body of men had made their appearance at a point about nine miles from Frankfort, on the turnpike leading to the Stamping Ground, where the dividing line between the counties of Franklin and Scott cross it, and had wounded several negroes who lived in a settlement known in the neighborhood as Watkinsville. Upon inquiry and conversation with several persons who come from the vicinity, we learn the following particulars: It seems that a body of mounted men, seventeen in number, came into the Stamping Ground, a village in the lower edge of Scott county, thirteen miles from Frankfort, about 4 o'clock p. m., armed with double-barrelled shot guns and with their faces disguised. They first visited a barber-shop kept by a colored man, but, finding him absent, they took the road leading towards Frankfort. Proceeding about a quarter of a mile, they came to the house of an old negro man named Cupid, a shoemaker, known to the citizens as an inoffensive man, and shot him as he sat in his house at his work. Leaving him, they came on till they reached Watkinsville about sundown. Here they were not so successful in their bloody work, as the negroes, hastily gathering such arms as they had, succeeded, after a brisk fire on both sides, in driving them off, the result showing three negroes wounded and one of the "regulators" or Kuklux, by whatever name they may be called, killed and one wounded. The horse of the former was also killed. An attempt was made to bear off the body, but it was abandoned and found by some of the neighbors in a corn-field yesterday morning. The wounded man was taken off. After this they did not venture upon further exploits, but seem to have made their way back in the direction whence they came, but by a different route. A great many persons repaired to the scene yesterday, and the indignation of the whole neighborhood was aroused at the outrage. The body of the man left behind was not recognized, though from papers on his person it was thought that his name was either Jeter or Foree, and that he resided in Henry county. From the route by which they came, the general impression prevails that they are a portion of the same organization which has been operating in the border of Henry and Shelby counties, and that they must have traveled twenty miles or more before they entered upon their work of blood.
>
> As might naturally have been expected, the event caused great consternation among all the colored people for miles around, and yesterday a large number came to town in apprehension of their lives.
>
> How can such acts be sufficiently characterized? Language fails to afford words strong enough to condemn them. But mere condemnation in words is not enough; they must be punished at all cost. The fearless denunciation of all good men will have a moral effect, but more is needed. The perpetrators of such crimes are murderers and outlaws who should be ferretted out and punished by law, or exterminated as common enemies of the public peace. It is an occasion where the ordinary processes of law are inadequate, and it behooves the Legislature, to whom the Governor referred the subject in his message as demanding "prompt and stringent legislation," even before the occurrence of this fresh horror, to apply the proper remedies.
>
> If we are asked whence the demand could be met, we should say that first, having been demonstrated that mere proclamations of contingent rewards for the apprehension of such outlaws having proved unavailable, a sufficient sum in the way of a secret service fund should be placed at the disposal of the Governor, to enable him to employ detectives of skill and persistence to ferret out the perpetrators in the various localities in which they occur. This will be the most efficient means towards bringing them to justice. To to this should be added a reorganization of the militia, so as to make it available as an element against all such violence. It may be said that all this will cost money. Of course it will, but what expenditure will be too great to rescue the name of Kentucky from the merited odium which will attach to it if there is not an immediate stop put to such acts of barbarity?

☞ The Nashville Union and American declares that it is one of the mysteries of Radicalism that GREELEY, in the light of his own record, can support such a man as GRANT. But it is no mystery at all. GREELEY supports such men as GRANT for the same reason that he raises turnips at a cost of ten dollars apiece—because he thinks it pays.

☞ A Washington paper mentions with pride that PLEASANTON, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made one hundred and twenty-five calls on New Year's day. It is worthy of remark, too, that by two o'clock in the afternoon he walked very much like a man who was finding a large majority of the saloon-keepers at home.

☞ Under the head of "Special Telegraph Items," a leading Alabama daily of January 7 has half a column of Washington dispatches dated December 30. Special telegraph items had better "go slow" over those Southern wires, or some of them will break their necks the first thing they know.

☞ A Washington dispatch says: "At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Secretary of State and the Attorney General were the only gentlemen present." It may be that GRANT is *not* a gentleman—we have never contended that he is—but it doesn't become the telegraph to say that he isn't.

☞ CASSIUS M. CLAY opposes GRANT, but would support Senator MORTON for the Presidency. Bad as GRANT is, he is a model compared to MORTON. We can stand GRANT, because we can't help it; but we couldn't possibly stand MORTON, whether we could help it or not.

☞ Since the Rev. Mr. EARLE has succeeded in converting Governor HOLDEN, of North Carolina, the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston are about to invite him to come up there and try his eloquence upon a cast-iron statue of TOM PAINE.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal says that MULLINS and we are as thick as two rum-blossoms on one nose. If the editor of the Journal refers to the rum-blossoms on his own nose, he lies—and more often in the gutter than out of it.

☞ Prof. DOREMUS, of New York, denies that man is made of clay, and insists that three-fourths or more of the human system are gas. DOREMUS has evidently been analyzing the demnition body of some member of Congress.

☞ Some of the younger members of the press continue to denounce what they call the "leg drama," while the bald-headed old star-gazers of the profession still bottle their wrath nightly in the row next to the foot-lights.

☞ The Queen of Prussia has sent LOUIS NAPOLEON some sleighs in which to enjoy the snow. While the Queen is thus sleighing the Emperor at Cassel, the King is slaying other Frenchmen around Paris.

☞ Even with her FERRY in the United States Senate, it will be a long time before Michigan can get over the flood-tide of whisky HOWARD and CHANDLER have turned into that body.

☞ For the last eight or ten days nearly all the newspapers have been filled with Governors' messages. What we particularly want now is more Governors and fewer messages.

☞ "Why is it," asks an inquisitive Alabama paper, "that Missouri husbands sell their deceased wives for dissection?" We presume it is because they can't sell them for anything else.

☞ Senator WILSON says the Radical party cannot afford to go out of power yet. It has certainly stolen money enough within the last few years to enable it to afford anything.

☞ Speaking of a candidate for Sheriff in that State, a Pennsylvania paper asks: "And what sort of a fellow is this LLOYD LLEWELLYN?" An 'l of a fellow, we should say.

CITY ITEMS.

A Morning Visit.

Mrs. Graham—Kate, where is your mother this morning? Kate—She is in the kitchen making mince pies. Mrs. G.—Why, Kate, you surprise me! Mrs. Crocker told me only a few days ago that she was quite sick, and not able to be about. Kate—Oh, yes; she has been quite sick; but the day after Mrs. C. was here ma sent for a bottle of Plantation Bitters, and has taken it three times a day since. It worked like a charm, and ma says she is better and stronger than she has been for years. She thinks it the best medicine in the world, and wants me to take some; but it is so awful bitter I do not like it. I have taken it several times, but it gives me such an appetite that I tell ma her mince pies will not last long. Mrs. G.—Good morning, Kate. Give my love to your mother, and tell her she is safe so long as she has Plantation Bitters in the house.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish moss, for blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

Tested by Time.

For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealty condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS,
July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ We call the attention of those in want of a desirable residence to the sale in Chancery on Monday, January 16.

WINTERSMITH'S GREAT REMEDIES,

the best medicines of the age, for sale at Sandek & Jones', corner Second and Green, and First and Jefferson. ja13 d6

Hegeman's Genuine Cod Liver Oil, for Consumption, Scrofula, &c.

Our Cod Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of over twenty years' experience, and can be relied on in every particular. Manufactured by Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York, and sold by all druggists. ja10 deod3m TuTh&Sat

F. Schleifer & Co.'s (of San Francisco) Pure California Brandy.

I have great satisfaction in being able to recommend this brandy to my medical brethren as a Pure Wine Brandy, free from all adulterations and substitutions of other spirits or flavorings. Chas. T. Jackson, State Assayer for Massachusetts. Henry G. Schmidt & Co., 38 Beaver street, New York, sole Eastern Agents. oc29 d2aw W&Sa3m

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

MARRIED.

BROWN—WARDLOW—Jan. 12, at the residence of Harry Stucky, Esq., by Elder W. A. Dawson, RICH'D M. BROWN, of Meade county, Ky., to Miss SALLIE WARDLOW, of this city.

DIED.

YOUNG—On the 13th inst., JENNIE M., wife of C. H. Young, aged 27 years, 11 months, and 8 days.
The funeral will take place from the Shelby street M. E. Church this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

The regular annual convention of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, State of Kentucky, will be held at Knights of Pythias Central Hall, Weisiger building, on Monday next at 9 a. m.

A. RAMMERS, G. C.
W. A. BORDEN, G. R. & C. S. ja14 d3

ELGIN

(ILLINOIS)

Watches!

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co.,
CHICAGO, Jan. 25, 1870.

D. W. WHITTLE, Esq.,
Gen'l Agent National Watch Co.:

DEAR SIR: I have carried one of the Elgin Watches for some time, and am much pleased with it. It has kept excellent time under all circumstances, and I consider it perfectly reliable.

Very respectfully, J. C. McMULLEN,
Gen'l Superintendent.

☞ Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the Elgin Watches.

Business Office and Sales-room National Watch Company

159 and 161 Lake street, Chicago.
1 Maiden Lane, New York.
ja14 d1

H. PARKER & CO.
(Successors to Parker & Sleeper,)
Importers, Manufacturers of, & Dealers in
VENEERS
Of Foreign and Native Woods.

Spanish Cedar for Cigar Boxes constantly on hand. Salesroom and Factory, 10, 12, 14 Travers, 133, 135, 137 Portland street, Boston, Mass. Send for circular and price list. Highest market price paid for fancy woods. ja14 Sa&mh11 W&Sa36

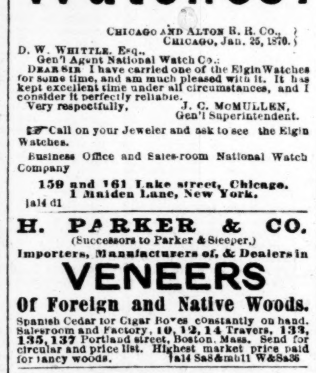
Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Friday, Jan. 13, 1871:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 121.
73, 77, 72, 11, 6, 25, 30, 19, 15, 23, 10, 5.
KENTUCKY CLASS 122.
9, 23, 33, 35, 55, 47, 68, 29, 6, 76, 24, 78, 12.

Office No 65 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

E. S. SUTTON.



Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass, Trusses, Shoulder-Braces, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c.
Corner Jefferson and Tenth streets, Louisville, Ky.

SPECIAL attention given to filling orders from Physicians and Country Merchants. n19 Sa12

Great Excitement and
Great Inducements!

OFFERED to the public at MENDEL'S CHEAP STORE, on Market, between First and Second, No. 25. Having changed my business from a 50-cent store to that of all prices, according to the quality of the goods, I am prepared to sell bargains retail at wholesale prices. So come one and all and examine my stock, which I have just received from auction houses in New York. You may convince yourselves that this is no humbug. D. MENDEL, Market street, between First and Second, No 25. ja12 d6

A. H. CARDOZA & CO.,
Tobacco Commission Merchants
No. 169 Front St., New York.

OUR agent, MR. E. F. FINLEY, No. 362 West Main street, Louisville, Ky., will make cash advances on consignments to us. ja12 d3m-TuSa&M

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROSADALIS.

Dr. John J. Wilson, of Cheraw, S. C., says of this great Blood Purifier:

"Your medicine has already gained a great reputation in this community by reason of its wonderful effects, in one case particularly—that of a young lady, who has for several years been a sufferer from nervous disease in a variety of forms, but chiefly for two years past in the loss of sight in consequence of the Nervous Disorder.

"She consulted the most eminent oculist in our State, now, I believe, a resident of your city, Prof. Chisolm, under whose treatment she was greatly benefited; when, recently, upon using the Rosadalis, for her previous derangements, she found her sight, after a short time, entirely restored." ja7 eodlw

THE CELEBRATED
Murray
&
Lanman's
Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deodlyr

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER
Removes superfluous hair in FIVE MINUTES, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE
relieves most violent paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN
colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all druggists. no22 deod3y

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine
COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
se3 W&Saly Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful: Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jy31 eodly

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will positively cure Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Pimples, Blotches, and all forms of Skin Diseases. Also, Sore Eyes and Eye Lids, Discharges from the Ear, and Old Sores, no matter of how long standing, or the money returned by the proprietor.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,
No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sold 50 cents per box by all druggists. Sent by mail to any address for 60 cents. ap16 Saly

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to Bankrupts.

OFFICE OF JOHN H. WARD,
REGISTER IN BANKRUPTCY,
No. 14 Center st., Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1871.

THE following certificates of discharge in Bankruptcy have remained in my office more than 90 days after notice to bankrupt to come forward and pay costs.

If not called for and costs paid by the 15th day of March, A. D. 1871, they will then be returned to the United States Clerk for proper proceedings thereon.

Bankrupts should know that the certificate is the only evidence of discharge in Bankruptcy.

Ayars, W H H
Brown, Isaac D
Brown, James M
Browning, Otto
Briscoe, A J
Carrithers, Jno A
Cooper, J M
Clagett, W T
Cutter, C N
Crenshaw, M M
Caffrey, B J
Davis, J G
Dean E R
Davis, Thomas
Fried, Philip
Friedman, L
Frazier, Wm A
Fulton, J B
Fryer, E D
Goodman, Henry
Gilroy, H J
Goldsmith, M
Hoke, Henry
Hunt, Geo R
Hornbeck, J R
Hoge, W M
Ireland, W M
Kirkpatrick, S W
Kennedy, S S
Leslie, J R
Lenane, Daniel
Mumford, E M
Moore, C C
Moore, R M
Munday, R H
Myer, M
Metzger, Leo
Noah, George
Owen, G W
Odor, J Q A
Prather, W J
Pratt, C B
Rhoades, J B
Rice, Levi
Robertson, John M
Rettig, L B
Bemey, Henry
Reynolds, W M
Sauer, Caspar
Smith, W J
Settle, W H
Stevens, Charles
Tabler, W A
Tyler, C D
Williams, W A
White, Granville C
Watts, Eliza S
Watts, B C
Barton, Wm.
Brook, Daniel
Brob, George M
Blackwell, Wm
Brumly, T P G
Carl, D F
Collins, Geo W
Clancey, P J
Cohn, Adolph
Coulter, James D
Cone, Isadore
Dobn, John
Dinkelspiel, Simm
Deakins, James
Friedman, M J
Field, A J
Ford, W W
Fry, William
Florre, J H
Green, C C
Gray, J B F
Grauman, Isadore
Herms, G August
Hodges J P
Hinds, W W
Hudson, Ben D
Key, John W
Keilar, D F
Loeb, E
Longaker, F
Mayers, Morris A
Morris, James H
McCown, J S
McQuown, B K
McGrew, James
McGill, Sam B
Musselman, S D
O'Rourke, J J
O'Rourke, P J
Parsons, H B
Perry, M J
Perkins, W D
Rettig, Frantz
Rothchild, Simon
Ragland, Thos J
Ragland, C W
Ranscale, John C
Spalding, D G
Strattan, A J
Spalding, J G
Smith, James W
Steele, Wm
Thomas, Michael
Talbott, H C
Wiley, Thos C
Wriedt, Henry
Wilson, J H
Whitman, N N

ja 2 d5

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington College, Va.

Gen'l G. W. CUSTIS LEE, President.

THE spring term of the present session begins on the 1st of February. The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.

All the Academic schools of the College, as well as the Professional schools of Law and Engineering, are in full operation.

For further information address

WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty,
ja6 eod5 Lexington, Va.

CANDIDATES.

Register of Land Office.

C. C. HOOKS, of Trigg county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office. de27 deod&weowtMay1

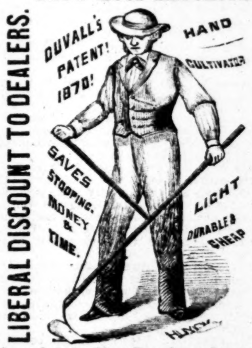
R. F. HARRISON, of Carroll county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the Democratic State Convention. no18 dcod2m

For Attorney General.

Hon JNO. RODMAN, of Franklin, is a candidate for Attorney General, subject to the Democratic State convention. no12 eodtf

The Best & Cheapest Hand Plow Ever Invented.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.



DUVALL'S PATENT! 1870!
HAND CULTIVATOR
SAVES STOOPING, MONEY & TIME.
LIGHT DURABLE & CHEAP

RETAIL PRICE, $2 50.

Awarded the First Premium wherever exhibited, including the Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition, New Orleans, and Louisville.

Manufactured exclusively by the
LOUISVILLE EDGE TOOL COMPANY
Send for testimonials, &c. ja9 Mo&Sa2&w1

OHIO FALLS WAGON,

Manufactured at Louisville, Ky.

B. F. Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Sweeps, Scrapers, &c., Richmond German Cast-steel Plows; Burdick's National Straw Cutter, warranted to give satisfaction; Straub's French Buhr Corn Mill, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pumps, Grain Sacks, Gum Belting, Lime, Cement, and Plaster; Clover, Blue-Grass, Orchard-Grass, and other Field Seeds; Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying.

J. D. BONDURANT,
Main, bet Fourth and Fifth sts., north side, No. 141,
ja8 d&w2m Louisville, Ky.

G. PAYNE,
Seventh Street, Oakland,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacturer of Bale Rope, Packing Yarn, Spun Yarn, Sash Cord, Broom Twine, Spring Twine, Sewing Twine, &c.
Factory, Seventh st., Oakland. ja12 deod?

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my drug and apothecary establishment, situated on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, to Mr. P. F. Smith.
Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. THOS. E. JENKINS.

P. F. SMITH,
(Successor to Thos. E. Jenkins, M. D.,)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Walnut Sts.,
ja8 d1m LOUISVILLE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Orleans Sugar.
200 HHDS. N. O. Sugar in store and arriving, for sale by
ja14 d7 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

Coffee.
800 BAGS Fair to Choice Rio Coffee for sale by
ja14 d7 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS

New Orleans Molasses.
250 BBLS. Prime New Orleans Molasses for sale
ja14 d7 By D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

Louisville Chancery Court.

S. H Reid's adm'r vs. S. H. Reid's h'rs & cr's. } No. 23,963.

THE creditor of S. H. Reid, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate, before the undersigned, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of February, 1871.
ja10 d10 JOHN L. MARSHALL, Special Com.

Louisville Chancery Court.

August Forcht's adm'r vs. August Forcht's h'rs & c., } No. 24,048.

THE creditors of August Forcht, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate, before the undersigned, properly proven, on or before the 3d day of February, 1871.
ja10 d10 JOHN L MARSHALL, Special Com.

To Newspaper Publishers.

A GENTLEMAN of several years' experience as editor and publisher, and having a thorough knowledge of every department of the printing business and the management of a newspaper, wishes to form a connection with a paper in some good locality. Address H. J., Courier Journal office ja12 d3Th&Sa*

Notice.

CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, I will be found at my office, No. 16 Third street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Persons desiring my services as Weigher or Inspector will please call as above.
Respectfully, JOHN C. GIES.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4—dtt

Copper Whisky.
150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 8 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
R. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

FINANCIAL.

BANK of AMERICA
Office 176 Main st. LOUISVILLE, KY.

THIS Bank is now open for the transaction of a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals are respectfully solicited.

CLINTON McCLARTY, Cashier.
N. GWYNN, President. ja14 d1m

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent Registered Bonds of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Co.

WE offer to our friends and the public a limited number of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company, which we recommend as a safe and profitable investment. The bonds are of $1,000 each, dated March 1, 1870, payable 20 years after date, bearing 8 per cent. interest, with semi-annual coupons attached—principal and interest payable at the Bank of America, New York. The bonds can be registered at the office of the company, and, at the option of the holder, may be converted into stock seven years after the first through train. As a safeguard to purchasers, the bonds pass through the hands of the U. S. Trust Company, of New York, and can only be drawn therefrom at the rate of $16,200 for each mile of road completed, certified to by the Chief Engineer.

The rapid progress to completion of the road, with only $875,000 of the mortgage bonds expended in its construction, and the company yet holding $1,239,500 of county bonds, with a considerable amount of cash and land subscriptions, is a guarantee to bondholders of the safety of their investment and an early completion of the road. 56 miles of road are in running order, and an expenditure of $69,000 will give a finished road-bed, bridged and tied to Greenville—98 miles. English rails have been purchased, and are now being shipped from New Orleans, to extend the track to Greenville, which point will be reached in July, 1871. Over $200,000 have been expended on graduation and masonry from Greenville to Paducah. All abutments and piers of the Cumberland river bridge are above ordinary high water, and six piers of the Tennessee river bridge in like stage of forwardness.

The bonds are offered at 87½ cents and accrued interest, at the office of the company, 55 Sixth st.
W. H. DULANEY, President.
ja13 d6&ja20 d1m M&Th&w4

REMOVAL.

THE OCEAN
NATIONAL BANK
HAVE REMOVED FROM
Corner Fulton and Greenwich Sts
—TO—
229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY,
NEW YORK.

This Bank, already having a large business, invite Merchants, Bankers, and other business people to open Accounts with them, with the assurance of the most liberal dealing consistent with safe banking.

C. S. STEVENSON, President.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.
ja9 d6

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington
RAILROAD
Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds
FOR SALE BY THE
MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.

A LIMITED number only of these bonds are now offered at 85 and accrued interest. They have about 29 years to run. Coupons for interest payable semi-annually on April 1 and Oct. 1. The property mortgaged cost nearly double the amount of the mortgage debt, which makes the bonds at the present price a very desirable investment, both as regards security and income.
ja12 deod12 J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

MISSOURI BOND AND STOCK BOARD.

WM. J. LEWIS, President,
President of Commercial Bank.
TH. J. BARTHOLOW, Treasurer,
of Bartholow, Lewis & Co.
GEO. M. EGERTON, Secretary.

OFFER for sale the following COUNTY BONDS:

Johnson county 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years; 10 per cent. interest; price 90 and interest.
Callaway county 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years; interest 9 per cent.; price 87½ and interest.
Cooper county 20 years; interest 10 per cent.; price 90 and interest.
Macon county 20 years; interest 8 per cent.; price 80 and interest.
Morgan county 15 years; interest 10 per cent.; price 90 and interest.

Separate pamphlets of each county, containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county, furnished on application to
SAM'L McKEE,
Agent of Mo. Bond and Stock Board,
ja5 Th&Satf 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATE OF THE

Bank of Kentucky and Branches,

December 31, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted, maturing..	$248,220 02	
Notes discounted, past due....	37,956 75	$286,176 77
Bills of exchange, maturing..	$2,487,751 59	
Bills of exchange, past due....	19,268 50	2,507,020 09
Suspended debt in suit........	$158,582 53	
United States bonds, and other bonds and stocks...........	644,137 40	
Real estate for debt..........	49,599 01	
Real estate for banking-houses	48,177 31	895,496 25
Protest account................		145 79
Bank balances other than Eastern....		320,377 36
Cash—Gold..........	$914 11	
U S. Treasury and National bank notes...	184,736 75	
Deposit in Eastern b'ks.	176,594 51	362,245 37
		$4,371,461 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock..........	$2,431,400 00
Dividends unpaid..........	37,765 36
Contingent fund required by charter.....	74,000 00
Fund to cover losses..........	326,419 98
Fund to redeem circulation..........	112,795 00
Profit and loss, after deducting dividend 66..........	78,000 00
Due depositors..........	1,307,081 19
	$4,371,461 53

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

Unclaimed Deposits, January 1, 1871.

1849—	E Conant	$8 50
	S Carrington	95 40
	J P Duvall	5 73
	J Farral	75 00
	D T Flynn	100 00
	Thos Graham	5 00
	John Hatcher	10 09
	J Barker	80 00
	T C Langham	8 58
	W D McBaum	90 00
	W C T Webb	385 20
1851—	J P Martin	108 36
1852—	R Thurman	45 00
	H Huatt	10 00
1854—	W E Symme	53 00
1855—	John Shields	11 90
	John Hall	100 00
1856—	H Goodman	50 00
	J E Johnson	437 19
1858—	J T Brown, Adm.	32 35
1859—	W Allen	100 00
	A & C Connelly	50 00
1846—	A M Robinson	251 25
1861—	Rogers, Symington & Co	37 00
1862—	R W Church, Ex'r	232 05
	Lewis & Price	20 55
1863—	M Hawkins	245 00
	J M Lowry	51 20
1864—	J McAlister	17 98
	Patch & Co	8 60
1865—	L Elb	7 50
	J H Drane	100 00
	J B Stout	407 25

THOMAS L. BARRET, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of January, 1871.
ja11 d5 W. G. HUME, N. P. J. C.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

I HAVE just received a full stock of
Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Embroidered Chemise Bands and Yokes;
Linen and Cotton Trimmings;
Lace Reviere, Tape Trimmings;
Lace and Muslin Chemisettes;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs;
Corsets, Infants' Embroidered Dresses & Waists;
Also Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 00;
AT
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
de31 103½ FOURTH ST

$1,000 PER WEEK!
CAN be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially, THOMAS MORGAN & CO., 599 Broadway, New York. no18 deod3m

MEDICINES.

The CELEBRATED
HOME
STOMACH BITTERS

Are Prepared from the Purest Jamaica Rum and Neutral Spirits & the Most Valuable Vegetable Tonics Known to the Pharmacopœia.

Prescribed and Indorsed
By More Physicians than Any Other
Bitters in the World.

THE BEST TONIC, STIMULANT, AND STOMACHIC OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Every Family Should Have a Bottle.

Many of the Most prominent physicians of Louisville have examined the formula of the Home Stomach Bitters, and, without an exception, pronounce them the best article of the kind now in use.

They are not only pleasant to the taste, but invaluable as a recuperant and invigorator, imparting strength to both mind and body.

The following are some of the names of physicians who indorse and prescribe them:

St. Louis.
L Ch Boisliniere, M D
E A Clark, M D
Drake McDowell, M D
J C Whitehall, M D
Chas F V Ludwig, M D
W A Wilcox, M D
S Gratz Moses, M D
C Gericke, M. D
Alfred Haycock, M D
C A Ware, M D
S H Melsher, M D
Frank G Porter, M D
Hubert Primm, Pharmaceutist.
Enno Sanders, Chemist.
—Franklin, M D
John T Temple, M D
T Griswold Comstock, M D
T J Vastine, M D
John Hartmann, M D
John Conzelman, M D
Chas Vastine, M D.
Chicago, Ill.
G A Mariner, Chemist
Norman S Barnes, M D
Jas V Z Blaney, M D
J B Walker, M D
H S Hahn, M D
T S Hoyne, M D
B McVicar, M D
R Ludlam, M D
Pittsburg, Pa.
O Wuth, Chemist,
B F Dake, M D
Cincinnati, O.
E S Wayne, Chemist,
Chas Woodward, M D
W T Taliaferro, M D
J L Vattier, M D
L A James, M D
C T Simpson M D
J J Quinn, M D
S P Bonner, M D
J H Buckner, M D
W R Woodward, M D
C S Muscroft, M D
G A Doherty, M D
G W Bigler, M D
R H Johnson, M D
S B Tomlinson, M D
P F Maley, M D
D W McCarthy, M D
G K Taylor, M D
Memphis, Tenn.
G B Thornton, M D
Jos E Lynch, M D
W R Hodges, M D
W H Purnell, M D
Sam'l J Bell, M D
J Murray Rogers, M D
Sanford Bell, M D
Paul Otey, M D
Alex Erskine, M D
M A Edmonds, M D
Allegheny City, Pa.
D H Williard, M D
Milwaukee, Wis.
J E Garner, M D
Pittsburg, Pa.
Wm Clowes, M D
Wm R Childs, M D

and hundreds of others in all localities.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

W. B. KENNEDY & CO., Agents,
99 Main street, Louisville, Ky., and
ja17 Tu&Sa3m 34 Water street, Cincinnati, O.

The Great Lung Remedy.
Globe Flower Cough Syrup

Cures permanently Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Croup, Whooping-Cough, and Consumption, when taken in time. Has never failed. OVER TWENTY THOUSAND LIVING WITNESSES to bear testimony to the great superiority of Globe Flower Cough Syrup over all other Lung Remedies introduced.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup is a certain curative for every form of Cough.

It quickly relieves the spasmodic irritation, promotes expectoration, and clears the air passages of mucous.

It purifies the fluids and heals ulcers and tubercles in the lungs.

It should be used in every form of Phthisis Pulmonalis, Pain or Soreness in the Chest, Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Night Sweats, Feverishness, Loss of Appetite, and Gradual Wasting Away.

We guarantee that it contains no Opium, or any of its preparations, or other injurious drug.

A trial by the Profession and People is most respectfully solicited.

For sale by Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO.,
Proprietors and Chemists, Atlanta, Ga.
BEN. F. ALFORD, corner Seventh and Market, Wholesale Agent. ja10 eod2m

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1. Or sent by mail on receipt of $1 25.
Address 619 State St., Chicago. Ill.
jy25 SaTu&Th&wly

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Fourth st., bet. Main and Sycamore,
Cincinnati, O.
J. J. McGRATH (formerly of Louisville Hotel), Prop'r
no9 d3m

St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

R. E. RIVERS,
New Orleans, Oct 1870. HENRY B. FOLEY,
oc31 dtf FITZ LONSDALE.

L. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky.
J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky
U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.
BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON D. C. oc9dly

W. M. BROOKS'
New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables,
Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 100 yards of the only packing-house in Memphis. I receive stock at cars or boats at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties shipping stock should telegraph information. Stock dealers visiting Memphis are respectfully invited to call and see the establishment and judge for themselves.
de12 d3m W. M. BROOKS.

J. H. MONTGOMERY,
No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,
IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled, and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at
No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th
LOUISVILLE, KY.
oc18 dtf

Great Trade's Sale of Whisky.
SCHULTHESS & CO.'S
FIRST ANNUAL TRADE'S SALE OF
PURE COPPER BEARGRASS WHISKY.
2,000 BARRELS AND MORE IN LOTS OF 5, 10, 25 & 50 BARRELS EACH

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, January 18, 19, and 20, 1871, at our Beargrass Distillery Bonded Warehouse No. 1, in Louisville, Ky., we will offer for sale at public auction, 500 bbls pure Copper "Beargrass" Whisky, between 1 and 2 years old; also 1,500 or more bbls of the same kind, made in January, February, March, May, and June, 1870. The last 1,500 will be sold in bond. We will sell in lots as follows:

50 Lots 5 Barrels each—25 Lots tax paid—for cash.
50 Lots 10 Barrels each—25 Lots tax paid—on 30 days' credit.
40 Lots 25 Barrels each— 5 Lots tax paid—on 60 days' credit.
5 Lots or more of 50 barrels each, on 60 and 90 days' credit.

Purchasers on credit will be required to give acceptances, payable in bank, with satisfactory indorsement. Sales will commence each day at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Warehouse is at the upper end of Main street, and street cars pass the door every five minutes.
ja14 d6 SCHULTHESS & CO.,
Proprietors of Beargrass Distillery.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND BELGIAN
WINDOW GLASS
French Plate Glass, &c.
WE HAVE, ALSO, A FULL STOCK BEST BRANDS
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
68 Main St., bet. Second and Third.
oc18deodtf

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail..........	$12 00
Six months..........	6 00
Three months..........	3 25
One month..........	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail..........	$3 00
One year, delivered in the city..........	3 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year..........	$2 00
Single copy, six months..........	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each..........	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each..........	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each..........	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville —AND— MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. [Nov. 20, 1870.] Arrive.
9 00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail 10:50 P. M.
6:45 P. M. Memphis, N O. & Mobile Express 8:00 A. M.
12:30 A. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail. 1:40 P. M.
8:25 A. M. Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail. 2:10 P. M.
3.30 P. M. ...Bardstown Accommodation... 8:55 A. M.

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 5:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 6:10 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:30 A. M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

n20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday.	3:10 a m	11:20 p m
Cincinnati Fast Line. " "	8:30 a m	6:15 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:55 p m	12:30 p m
Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday	11:20 p m	5:24 a m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	5:55 a m	6:40 p m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday	3:30 p m	10:55 a m
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday	4:55 p m	8:05 a m

Sleeping Cars on 11:10 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at company's offices, Third and Main streets, Louisville, Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or Depot, corner of Brook and Jefferson streets, telegrams to secure sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be sent free.
de12 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Shelby Railroad Company.

Leaves Louisville (via the Short-line) 8:30 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. Leave Shelbyville 8:15 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. Passengers taking the 3:55 p. m. train from Louisville and the 8:15 a. m. from Shelbyville go through without change of cars. Trains 8:30 a. m., from Louisville, 2:20 p. m., from Shelbyville, are mixed trains from Anchorage and Shelbyville. de13

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE North, East, and West, VIA THE Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

8:35 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle.

2:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis in Pullman's palace cars; to Chicago in splendid day and sleeping cars; and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change, in Wagner's drawing room day and sleeping cars.

11:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Eight cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:20 P. M.

Tickets for sale and sleeping cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third sts., and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
November 20, 1870.

THE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILWAY

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Leaving Bridge Depot at.................. 8:15 A. M.
Arrive at " " at.................. 9:00 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot.

M. SLOAT, Gen'l Sup't.
S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A. se24 dtf

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

MR. JAMES E GORIN, late of Glasgow, Ky., is admitted a partner with us in the warehouse tobacco business from this date. PAGE & CO.
Jan. 12, 1871. ja12 d10

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing, under the name of Speed, Magens & Co., expires this day by limitation, Mr. Jno. Speed retiring.
SPEED, MAGENS & CO.

THE undersigned will continue the business at the old stand, No. 73 Third street and at No. 107 Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, under the firm name of Magens & Co. We take the assets and assume the liabilities of Speed, Magens & Co.
W. S. MAGENS,
AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871. ja10 d6

Notice.

H. V. NEWCOMB this day retires from the firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm and style as heretofore.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB,
GEORGE C. BUCHANAN,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.
Louisville, Ky., Jan 1, 1871. ja3 d1m

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name and style of Gardner & Miller, to conduct a Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, at No. 247 West Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, north side.
A. HENRY GARDNER,
NICHOLAS MILLER.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871.

Thankful for the past favors bestowed upon us, we beg to assure our friends and customers of our appreciation of the same, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit their future patronage.
ja1 d1m GARDNER & MILLER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Julius Dorn and Louis Barkhouse, under the style and firm of Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., expires this day by limitation.
Dec. 31, 1870. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

REFERRING to the above, I hereby inform my friends and the trade that I shall continue the Wholesale Liquor business at the old house, No. 11 Second street. ja1 d30 JULIUS DORN.

I have become proprietor of the assets and have assumed the liabilities of the firm.
JULIUS DORN.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice to Water Consumers.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 12, 1871.

ON and after the 16th inst., the Water Company will commence shutting off the water from the service attachments upon which the water rent has not been paid, and continue it until all bills are settled.
ja12 d6 W. H. HENDERSON, Secy.

Dividend.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 10, 1871.

THE Gas Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 16th inst.
ja11 d6 G. D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,
and manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, westside, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja11 d3

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine & Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c., a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHŒA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHŒA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charge.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $5.

Best quality of Male Safes, $3 each—5 for $5, Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office, 106½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja28 dtf

DOCTOR WHITTIER,
617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your symptoms. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, etc., by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All that the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

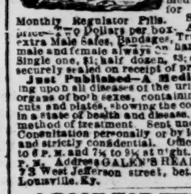
FOWLE'S
PILE
AND
HUMOR
CURE

THE GREATEST AND ONLY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD THAT IS WARRANTED A PERFECT CURE for all kinds of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD—entirely vegetable. Call and take back your money in every case of failure. No failure for 12 years. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. Send for circular. $1 a bottle. GEORGE H. CARY Agent, Louisville. no9 Wed&Sa3m

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for Young Men, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. no9 Wed&Sa3m

Galen's Head Dispensary,
Established 1850, Chartered 1861



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills. Sent on receipt of price—Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or per dozen, sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7½ to 9½ at night. Sundays from 2 to 4 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE
GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. } PRICE 25 CENTS
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THE unfortunate and affected man or woman speedily cured of any disease at the old Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore st., Cincinnati, O. No charge until cured. Young men restored to manly vigor by our sure and only remedy. All needing aid of a private or delicate nature should call or send stamp for confidential circular before noticing advertised quacks, their books and humbug medicines. The Museum of this Institute exhibits all parts of the Human body in health and disease. Patients boarded.

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PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE Oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

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We are agents for Madame Caprand's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

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Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs.
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Duck and Osnaburg.

36, 45, and 60-inch Heavy Duck, for wagon covers;
10 bales 40-inch Rocky Mountain Duck;
10 bales Bear Ravens Duck;
Nos. 4, 5, and 6 Mt. Vernon Duck;
10 and 12-ounce Ontario Duck;
50 bales Osnaburgs, assorted brands;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
ja13 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Cassimeres and Tweeds.

50 PIECES Harris' Fancy Cassimere, assorted;
75 do Ellis Mills do do;
50 do Bullion do do;
60 do Willow Glen do do;
75 do Peabody Mills do do;
50 do Fishers' All-wool Tweeds;
100 do Leicester do do;
50 do Richmond do do.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.
ja13 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Dress Goods.

10 CASES Corded Alpacas, assorted colors;
15 do Pacific Plain Alpacas, assorted colors;
15 do Pacific Printed do do;
15 do Delaines do do;
25 pcs Bonjour All-wool Delaines, ass'd colors;
25 cases Colored Alpacas, assorted do;
10 do Black do do;
15 do Pure Mohair do do;
500 pieces Plaid Dress Goods do;
200 do Empress Cloths do;
250 do French Merinoes, do;
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.
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CEMETERIES, GARDENS & PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 36th st. ja1 d1m*

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H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Genuine

PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the powers of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

H

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following Symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,

of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

☞ SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

☞ No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

Improved Rose Wash

CURE SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

M

USE H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether

EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

H.T.HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic,

and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated Compound

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald-head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a Few

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought, and now the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has its virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Sirup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

H.T.Helmbold's Rose Wash

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles in vacuo—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benj. Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine.

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Beware of Counterfeits.

ASK FOR

H. T. HELMBOLD'S!

Take No Other!

2000

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

THE London theaters employ female ushers.

WE are asked to believe that a pig at Waterloo, Iowa, has been taught to cry "fire."

A MRS. GODRICH is lecturing in England to raise funds for carrying on her divorce suit.

TURTLE DOVE LANE is the delightful title of a Peoria street where thirty newly-married people have settled.

WHATEVER may be said of the qualities of Grant's relatives, they have thus far never failed to keep an appointment.

WM. F. TOOGOOD is the happy Minnesotian in whose barn a relative of the Hutchinson singers recently hanged himself.

Y DDRAIG goch a ddyry gychwyn was the soul-inspiring national motto at an enthusiastic Welsh meeting in Troy last week.

THE daily circulation of the Cincinnati Enquirer has been reported at 5,800 copies, and the weekly at 22,210.—[Chicago Times.

MATTOON, ILL., is threatened with a visit from Colbert, of the Chicago Tribune, who lectures on the "Relations of the Imponderable Forces."

WALES is out in a letter remarking that "It will afford him great satisfaction to preside at the anniversary festival of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots in the ensuing year."

SOME Chicago women a few days ago got tar and feathers ready for a preacher who had not kept his marriage vows, but by the interference of some men the holy man was saved.

MAJ. J. W. POWELL is lecturing on "The Seven Ancient Cities of Arizona," the facts for which were obtained during his explorations among the ruins of an ancient civilization in Arizona.

IT takes "Olivia," of the Philadelphia Press, to say things. She writes of the dismantled Howard: "Michigan has disgraced herself by uncrowning *one of the collossal statues* of the Senate."

THE Water Commissioners in Jersey City shut off the supply of water there a few days ago, and a man who don't read the papers worked a whole day with hot bricks, trying to "thaw out" his hydrant.

THE name of Kzryzanowski has ceased to be a terror in Georgia. K. is in Washington with a story that it isn't safe for him to collect revenue any more, and Collector Robb, of Savannah, backs up his statements.

NEARLY all the papers have a California story of "What Came of Lending Money to an Impecunious Stranger." Can it be that there is anybody in this country green enough not to know what becomes of money invested in that way?

CHICAGO ought to advertise for a fool-killer. "Not a large, but very select and earnest audience" there sat by the other night and heard one A. Bronson Alcott say in a lecture: "Only sinners can't sing. Sinners croak. If we haven't fine vocal organs, it's because some old sinner has transmitted his poor ones to us."

AT a fire in this city a few nights since one of the ladies was being sympathized with by a young man who parts his hair in the middle. "Have you no place to go? have you no friends in the neighborhood?" he asked in dulcet tones. Throwing her head to one side and snapping her black eyes, that noble woman remarked, "*You bet* I'M NOT LEFT."

A MAN in a state of nudity who was found climbing a lamp-post in New York made this explanation: "I am in love. I was to have been married to-night; and just before the hour appointed I saw my own, my lovely Jane, walking along the telegraph wires on Seventh avenue. I tried to follow her, but a big black devil would push me down the pole faster than I could climb it."

THE Herald account of the "swearing in" of King Amadeus says of the throne seat of Isabella into which he falls: "Practically the seat, as it was gauged for her Majesty, can accommodate three or four hundred weight of our poor humanity in the flesh, so that Amadeus enjoyed that grand desideratum which is so much needed by travelers in the New York street-railroad cars—'plenty of room.' Isabella's throne would hold indeed three such personages as the slim scion of Savoy without crowding it in the least, at one and the same moment."

A BROOKLYN note to the Cincinnati Commercial says: "You may be assured that it is not worth while for the papers to make an anti-Grant martyr of Mr. Theodore Tilton, who has been dismissed from the Independent and Union—Mr. Bowen's two papers. The feeble attack upon Grant recently published in the Independent, had as much to do with his dismissal as his opinions concerning the man in the moon. The cause was of a totally different nature, and had nothing whatever to do with politics, but involves transactions of which enough may yet be heard in Court."

THIS is the way they have been getting five-dollar premiums on wolf scalps in Wisconsin: "The first thing was to find a wolf's retreat or lair; then wait till breeding season, and, when the she wolf had [illegible] her young, to visit the lair, take the [illegible] kill and scalp them, present them, a[illegible] the usual bounty on each. Sometimes a man would succeed in getting two or three litters during a season, with a half dozen or more in each litter. The whole number of the 'wolverines' multiplied by ten would represent the net profit of the season's work. Of course the she wolf would not be molested, but was preserved for future harvests."

A BAD woman of Cairo lately broke into the neighboring village of Dongola, to the horror of the righteous preacher and doctor and deacon, who demanded her arrest. The Cairo Bulletin comments: "Stay an expression of your horror, gentle Dongolians. The man who blighted that *now* outcast woman, who robbed her of her right to your respect, but not of her claim upon your pity and charity, lives or did live in Dongola. Thither in the hope of seeing that man the wretched woman bent her way. Upon him, gentle Dongolians, your fairest daughters smiled, and he moved respected among the best of you. Up to this day he has not lost your respect and confidence."

THE second column of the London Times, which is ordinarily appropriated to "Personals," such as (we quote): "L. D.—I could not imagine the reason of your silence, my darling," is now principally devoted to communications of a very different order, being almost monopolized by those unfortunate persons who hope that some happy chance may waft the broad sheet into Paris, and tell their much enduring, longing friends whether they are dead or alive. Most of the communications display a praiseworthy eagerness to make the best of things, and relieve anxiety, and "All going on well" is a sentence which occurs in the majority, and is, we sincerely hope, a true report.—[World.

A PITTSBURG telegram gives this account of the death of the Hon. John Covode: "He was in this city a day or two ago, and returned to Harrisburg last night, together with Mrs. Covode. He sat up a couple of hours talking with Hon. John Cessna, and after 11 o'clock returned to his room in the United States Hotel, intending to take the morning train for Washington city. About 4 o'clock he awoke and complained about the heart. A physician was sent for, who told him he would be better in an hour. He exclaimed: 'Have I to wait so long?' Just as the doctor was leaving the room he said: 'My God! I am dying!' His eyes became fixed, and in a moment he was dead."

A SHORT time ago a party of Congressmen were conversing together in Washington, and a prominent Western Democrat inquired of Logan—"Well, General, have you called at the White House since your arrival?" To which the would-be-Senator replied in his characteristic language: "Yes; and by God, don't you think they 'Mistered' me up there!" "Why, how was that?" "They don't know me up there, any more. Even the black thief who opened the door, and who has known me for ten years, inquired, 'What's the name, sir?' That was done by orders, for he has announced me scores of times before, and never required my name. And when I saw the President, he extended his hand with, 'How do you do, "Mr." Logan?' Judge Dent was there, and he called me 'Mr.' Logan; and that lacquey, Gen. Dent, called me 'Mr.' Logan. But d—n them, I snubbed them as well. I responded, 'Quite well, I thank you, "Mr." Grant; glad to see you, "Mr." Dent; and I 'mistered' everybody about the place, including the whole Dent family."—[Wabash Valley Times.

FROM the report of a lecture by Wendell Phillips, in Chicago: "There are three educators—the press, the pulpit and the lyceum. As to the press, editors had to eat, and they followed public opinion. They would as soon shoot their subscribers with bullets as with a new idea. He spoke of journalism in general. There were some martyrs in the editorial chair but they were rare. Martyrs did not come down in regiments. He did not intend to insult editors; he was only placing them. It was not an insult to a shovel to say that it was not a hoe, and he thought it no insult to editors to say they were not apostles. They were mostly politicians, and submitted their ideas to a caucus. The oldest politician in the country told the speaker once that personally he was an Episcopalian, but politically he was a Methodist. He lived in a Methodist neighborhood. The first time the speaker ever saw William H. Seward in the Senate, he (Seward) told him to go and manufacture public opinion, and I will use it up here in the Senate. It was a fair illustration of the difference between a shrewd politician and a vagabond lecturer. The outside agitation is the life, the mainspring, of progress."

FOREIGN CAMP GOSSIP.

AT least 64,000 German cavalry in France.

CERTAIN burial-places of the dead soldiers in France are to be bought by the German Government, and appropriately converted into cemeteries.

SINCE the Government has been removed to Bordeaux, the town has been overflowing with people. Certain patriotic citizens demand 25,000 francs a month for apartments.

THE Vienna Free Press gives the Paris market report up to the 22d November. One egg, 15 centimes; a chicken, 5 thalers; rabbit, from 6 to 7; ham, 25 thalers; dogs, 4 to 5; cats, 2 to 3; rats, 1 franc.

FROM Nancy, we learn that from 800 to 1,000 sick and wounded daily pass through that point on their return home. Many are but slightly wounded, and, in consequence, numbers pass through daily returning to the front.

A CORRESPONDENT of an American-German paper estimates the number of wagons of supply now on the road to the army in France at twenty thousand. The peasants whose wagons and services are required are paid five thalers a day, exclusive of necessary expenses, which are paid by the Government.

OF the officers that have escaped from Goerlitz, Hirschberg, Midden, Munster, Oppeln, Trier and Magdeburg only six have been recaptured. They have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment in fortresses ranging up to twenty years. An officer who struck a guard with an umbrella was sentenced to four years of similar confinement.

A NORTH German paper receives directly from a relative of the young Hanoverian officer in question the following touching recital: The company to which the young officer belonged captured twenty-five Franc-Tireurs, and, upon inquiring at headquarters as to their disposal, received orders that they be immediately shot. The duty devolved upon him. The young man, though no coward, hesitated in the execution of such a terrible duty, but, in order not to appear too weak, he repressed his feelings, and had them conducted to a neighboring wood, where, upon a little elevation, they were to meet their fate. Among them was a youth of hardly eighteen years, with a gentle and almost maiden-like face, in which culture was plainly to be traced. This poor unfortunate had not the courage to die. He trembled in all his body, and a stream of tears coursed down his deathly pale cheeks. Suddenly fear seized him in a terrible way, and before the guard could prevent him he had thrown himself at the feet of the German officer, and convulsively clasped his knees and begged in unutterable woe for his life. Fear gave him most touching words of prayer; he besought the deeply grieved officer by his own parents not to rob his of their only son. It would have moved a stone. The heart of the young German swam in tears; still, he dared not disobey his military duty. It was the most fearful moment of his life. The youth was led back to the fatal spot, and in another moment his misery was at an end—the balls had riddled his heart. The feeling of pity, however, so overcame the noble young German that he fell into a swoon. He awoke a madman, and is to-day in an asylum in Germany.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Late Senator Martin—McCreary's Amendment to the Cincinnati Railroad Bill—Fair or Unfair?—Particulars of the Kuklux Outrage at Stamping Ground.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, Jan. 13, 1871.

The Senate session this morning was of very brief duration. Pretty soon after the opening, Senator Perrin, of Harrison, introduced resolutions re[illegible]rding the death of his predecessor, Hon. I. T. Martin, accompanying them with a brief tribute to his memory. As is usual in such cases, an adjournment thereupon took place.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The House's session, on the other hand, was more than usually protracted, and a reference to the report of legislative proceedings will show that a good deal of legislation, some of it of considerable importance, was done.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Mr. McKenzie, from the Committee on Railroads, this morning reported to the House from the Railroad Committee, without expression of opinion, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill, with several amendments. These amendments were submitted to the members of the committee last night, by Col. McCreary, of Madison. One of them is of special importance, as it provides for the appointment of five Kentucky Trustees. The original bill, it will be remembered, gives the entire control of this proposed road over Kentucky soil to five Cincinnati "Trustees." Col. McCreary, in his amendment, very justly seeks to give Kentucky at least an equal showing in the domination over the property of Kentuckians and the independence of the State. The proposed amendment, if your correspondent may be permitted to express an opinion on the subject, though in the right spirit, is rather too modest. Kentucky ought, by all means, to have a majority of the trustees. So grasping and unreasonable are our Ohio neighbors, however, that I am told they look upon McCreary's amendment as inimical to the measure, and would scorn to accept the bill if it should be passed in that shape. It is openly declared by them that they cannot and will not have any partnership with the citizens of Kentucky in the management and control of this road, which they propose to run over Kentucky soil, at the expense of Kentuckians, but for their exclusive behoof and benefit. The other amendments are not of vital importance.

The bill, with its amendments, is to be printed, and has been made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, at half-past ten.

ARGUING THE CASE.

Last night the attention of your correspondent was called to an animated conversation between two gentlemen, the one a member, and the other his constituent, upon the subject of the Cincinnati Southern railway bill.

"Sir," said the constituent, "I have been a good deal surprised to hear that you are counted among those likely to vote for the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill. Is there anything in the rumor?"

"Well, I don't know," replied the legislator. "One of the surveys, you know, Tom, runs right through our county, and if Cincinnati is willing to give ten million dollars to make a road for our benefit it seems to me we oughtn't to lose the benefit of it."

"But, Mr. ——, you know as well as I do that it is all bosh about the road running through our county. The line is in reality already located, as parties connected with the survey have privately assured me; but even supposing, for the sake of argument, such were not the case, you know as well as I do that Cincinnati doesn't intend to build the road, but to compel the people of Kentucky to build it."

"How do you mean? Cincinnati has appropriated ten million dollars—don't you suppose she intends to build the road in good faith?"

"Not a bit of it; Cincinnati wants the road, it is true, as it is a necessity to her, but she wants to get it for nothing. Stinginess is no name for her leading and most striking characteristic, and she has fixed the matter up accordingly. If this bill is passed, all she will have to do is to levy contributions for its construction on the counties through which it passes. You talk of the probability of this road running through our county—it won't do it, but it would be a curse to us if it did. Why, just look at it, man; we are not allowed, under the provisions of the bill, to take stock, but there is nothing to prevent our subscribing to it for the benefit of the Cincinnati trustees. If our county were on the line of the road, and a donation of five hundred thousand dollars submitted to the people to be voted upon, we should be inevitably gone up, for the trustees could, if necessary, give a thousand hands—negroes or whites, as suited them—nominal occupation in the county long enough to make them voters, and so the election would certainly be carried in their favor. Even if it cost them two hundred and fifty thousand dollars they would be gainers, for they would have two hundred and fifty thousand left."

"Really," said the gentleman, "I had not thought of that. It does seem, according to your reasoning, that, if this bill were passed, it wouldn't be necessary for Cincinnati to spend her money at all for the road."

"Yes, and that is not all," continued the constituent; "not only would your Southern railway bill impoverish us and place our property absolutely in the power of five Yankee 'Trustees,' but it would in a great measure give those trustees control over our political elections, if they chose to exercise it."

At this stage of the dialogue your correspondent's attention was called to something else. Such is the sort of conversation occasionally taking place just now at Frankfort on the Cincinnati Southern railway bill. Is it any wonder that I predict so confidently the defeat of the measure?

GEN. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE

was here on a brief visit some days since, but is not now. I understand, retained as the attorney for the Cincinnati trustees.

FEMALE LOBBYISTS.

Your correspondent has already advised the readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL that the Southern railway trustees are leaving nothing unresorted to, no stone unturned, in the attempt to subordinate Kentucky to Cincinnati domination. Kentucky legislators are proverbially gallant, and this fact has not been lost sight of by our neighbors, as a little incident that occurred yesterday will show. A certain Louisville gentleman, temporarily in business at Frankfort, whose greenbacks might possibly have had something to do with the adventure, entered the breakfast-room of his hotel about 9 o'clock, and seated himself at an unoccupied table. Pretty soon a lady came in also, and after carefully taking a survey of the situation, very much to his surprise, seated herself at our friend's side.

"You are a member of the Legislature, I believe," said the fair one, "and I know I have been introduced to you; but, really, my memory is so shockingly bad that I have forgotten your name. Won't you tell it to me?"

"Oh, certainly," responded our friend, "my name is Smith, and I perfectly remember having met you."

"And from what county?" queried the fair stranger in cooing tones of a turtle dove. This rather threw the gentleman from the Falls City out, but pretty soon he recovered sufficiently to answer that he was from the county of ——.

The lady thereupon at once introduced the subject of the Cincinnati Southern Railway bill, and proceeded to discourse upon it in a way that showed that she was as fully posted as any "trustee" of them all. Our friend, of course, acknowledged himself thoroughly convinced, and before the conclusion of the *tete-a-tete* promised his fair companion to vote for the measure.

I have not heard that Olive Logan, Annie Dickinson, or any other of the best-looking portion of the strong-minded Women's Association is now in Frankfort, and unfortunately I do not know them by sight.

GALT HOUSE CHARTER.

Among the distinguished gentlemen now favoring Frankfort with their presence none meets with a more cordial welcome than Col. Jilson P. Johnson, the urbane and accomplished host of the Galt House. Col. Johnson's business at the capital is to obtain an amendment to the charter of the Galt House Company, giving the company the privilege of borrowing $100,000 at ten per cent, and as he is not only favorably known to most of our legislators, but an experienced manager in all matters of legislation, it is needless to say that he has gotten his bill through both Houses without difficulty, especially as there is nothing in it to which exceptions could be taken.

THE LATE KUKLUX OUTRAGE.

On Wednesday last a party of masked men made their appearance at a point on the Stamping Ground turnpike just this side of the Scott line, and, after killing one negro and capturing two others, pressed a horse and proceeded with their prisoners in a southward direction. As they proceeded along the road, whenever they came to a negro quarter they charged it. When they reached a collection of negro houses called Watkinsville they were met by the negroes with such arms as they could lay their hands on, and the result was that a young man belonging to the assaulting party, supposed from papers found in his possession to be one Lewis B. Foree, of Henry county, was killed and left in the road by his comrades. When Foree fell the Kuklux, or by whatever name they should be called, turned and fired upon their prisoners, killing one of them outright and wounding the other. The white man killed had on his person several promissory notes, and a teacher's certificate signed by John D. Collins and Samuel Jones, examiners for Henry county. He was about five feet nine inches in height, with dark hair and whiskers, and would weigh probably about a hundred and sixty-five. He was robed in a blouse of black luster, with a head peace of same, the collar and holes for the eyes and nose being trimmed with white, and wore a broad yellow belt.

I have only time to add that the greatest excitement prevails in the neighborhood where the disturbance took place, and that the negroes are leaving it to take up their residence here and elsewhere. Z.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The San Domingo Struggle in the House—Sumner's Geography—S. D. an Old Filibuster Bait—The Canal Appropriation—The President as a Snubber.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1871.

The House to-day finished up the San Domingo job, and, altogether, the scene yesterday and to-day was pregnant with interest and importance. The management of the Senate resolution was intrusted to Mr. Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, whose blundering and incapacity nearly defeated it. The President's friends seemed to have been quite certain that they could put it through, notwithstanding the defection of a number of their party and the united opposition of the Democrats. They discovered their error in the refusal of the House to take it "from the Speaker's table," in Congressional parlance, by the required two-thirds vote. This was the effect of the announcement of the Indiana statesman, Orth, that they intended to carry it through without allowing any debate. Orth attempted, in a small way, to imitate the tactics of old Thad Stevens, with the precise result which would have been expected by those who knew the admirable leadership of the one and the wretched blundering of the other. A small band of Radicals, who are opposed to the "job" in any form, sustained the Democrats in their endeavors to record their views against the proposition. They were successful. Again and again, by the prompting of the sharp Mr. Ben. Butler, did Orth bring the measure up in a different form, and each time met with defeat. The Speaker, Blaine, did all he could by partial ruling to assist in getting the thing before the House, but in vain. Finally, in the emergency, Senators Morton, Conkling, Chandler, and various members of the Cabinet, came into the House to "lobby" with the recusant members, but this, too, proved ineffectual. Morton saw the measure was lost unless the demand for discussion was conceded, and at his suggestion the compromise was effected. It then received the requisite vote, and the debate ensued, which has reached you by telegraph, together with the result. It goes back to the Senate with the amendment, which declares that the resolution shall not be construed as committing Congress to the annexation scheme. It will be promptly passed by that body, and the commission will as promptly repair to that delightful spot in the tropics, and return with the "report" which is already prepared. They will merely go through the forms out of some sort of regard for decency.

SUMNER'S IGNORANCE.

Your readers may or may not have observed that the great Massachusetts Senator uniformly speaks of "Dominica," in referring to this resolution. Now, he is there to instruct, and he is supposed to be capable. What in the deuce does the "learned Theban" mean by such a blunder as this, which should shame any child in its geography? It is not "Dominica," but "San Domingo." "Dominica" is one of the West Indian Islands, northwest of Martinique, and belongs to Great Britain. The great Senator must brush up his elementary information.

A REMINISCENCE.

How few are there who know that the "filibusteros" once had their warlike eyes fixed on San Domingo. This was nearly twenty years ago, when those choice spirits O'Hara and Pickett were editors, and Major Tom Hawkins preferred wild adventure and chivalry to the practical idea of weighing tobacco and amassing lucre. This was after that little affair at Cardenas, Cuba, when a score or two of dare-devils invaded the sanctity of her Spanish majesty's sacred island, made war on her subjects, fought a battle, whipped it, and then wisely ran away the same day. Indeed, I believe it was after that fatal expedition when Lopez, poor Crittenden and other gallant men, fell victims to their own recklessness and the vengeance of the Spaniards. Kossuth, too, had failed in his scheme, in which many of these ex-filibusters had engaged, and there it was, that one of these, who even then had displayed a talent for diplomacy, was selected to negotiate with the ruler of San Domingo (Baez, I believe,) to secure lands for "five thousand Hungarian" emigrants to colonize on that soil. The negotiations actually made some progress, but Baez "smelt a mice," abruptly ended them and ordered the diplomatic agent to *vamos*, which he did in double-quick time. Had that little scheme succeeded, it would have saved his Excellency President Grant much vexation and the humiliation which he must certainly endure.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The appropriation bill will come up to-morrow, and that for the Louisville and Portland Canal will be one of the first items passed. There will be but little if any discussion. The reports of Gen. Weitzel, the necessities of commerce, and the admirable way in which the matter has been managed by your members will insure the sum required at present, probably without a dissenting vote. This measure has long been neglected, but Congress, having recovered partially from its "loyal" and "reconstruction" fit of madness, will take up this and other meritorious bills of practical usefulness and give them legislative sanction and authority.

NOTABLE CHARACTERS.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull and her partner Miss Tennie C. Claflin, ex-clairvoyants, female bankers, &c., are to be seen on Pennsylvania avenue and in the halls of Congress each day. They are comely looking women and the notoriety they have gained secures for them more observation and scrutiny than would be acceptable to those of their sex of softer mold. They are not brazen nor even bold, as would be supposed, but deport themselves with that modesty and simplicity which is a charm in womanhood. They have petitioned Congress on that latter-day hobby, woman's rights, and profess to be here in the interest of that movement. These women, it is said, are rich. They made seventy-five thousand dollars by their "clairvoyance practice," and its judicious investment brought them great returns. They have a magnificent establishment in New York, but sally forth now and then, female knight-errants of the age, to right the wrongs of their abused sex, all of which would be better if the said Mrs. Victoria Woodhull had not made a Judy of herself by announcing that she is a candidate for President.

"SOUR GRAPES."

The story has been printed about a lot of "Pacific Slopers" visiting the President to secure the appointment of Senator Williams as Attorney General, to succeed Akerman. A mild account of how kindly the President spoke of Williams, and all that sort of stuff, was afterwards given to the public. The truth is, the President resented the intrusion, and told them he wanted none of their advice, and to go and mind their own business. Now, these fellows were only the representatives of what is known as the "California Ring," which is charged with all sorts of corruption, and this Senator has been the advocate of their measures. The plan to promote the friend of the "Pacific Slopers" was not only a terrible failure, but its effect was disastrous, as the disgust of the President, it was feared, extended to the Senator also. To smooth matters the Honorable Senator called on the President and assured him that no one was authorized to use his name in a manner so unwarrantable, "which his remark," as Bret Harte would say, reminds me of the story of an epitaph on the tombstone of a pious and good man. It was there engraved, "I would not live alway." Under this some wretch wrote, "Sour Grapes." OCCASIONAL.

☞ Madame Gerolt, the wife of the Prussian Minister at Washington, having in her possession many articles of value that remained unsold at the close of the recently-held Prussian fair, has authorized them to be transferred to the managers of a fair to be held for the benefit of the widows, orphans, and wounded soldiers of France.

THE HOOF DISORDER.

A Fatal Contagion Among the Cattle in Massachusetts.

There is considerable excitement and alarm prevailing in the eastern and southern sections of Massachusetts over a singularly contagious and fatal disease which has recently broke out among the cattle. It is of a species of hoof disease, and is said to be the most infectious of all the "ails" to which cattle are subject, and it spreads with surprising rapidity in any neighborhood where it may be introduced. It can be communicated to other animals, and it may be also to the human race, and the milk of cows affected by it has been used in some instances with fatal effect.

Not long since Mr. Caleb Cushing, a young farmer of Hingham, bought a yoke of oxen at Brighton and drove them home. When they reached Hingham they were lame, and he took them to a blacksmith, when it was discovered that their hoofs were diseased. Within two weeks not less than seventy head of cattle belonging to some of the choicest breeds in Hingham were affected by the new hoof disease. In some few instances sheep and hogs are also affected. The citizens are adopting the most stringent measures to prevent the disease from spreading. Not only is the driving of cattle through the streets stopped, but no men are permitted to visit the stables where the sick cattle are except those who have the care of them. It is certain that the disease has been carried from herd to herd in the clothes of men, and that cattle walking over the road after diseased cattle have been there have thus caught the disease. The sick cows are milked regularly and the milk poured upon the ground. In one instance the milk was given to a dog, and it caused the animal's death in a short time. The cattle affected are being doctored, with the prospect that most of them will be cured. An effective remedy is salt, which is rubbed into the mouth in considerable quantities with a gloved hand, care being exercised that the saliva be kept from the skin, as it is by no means certain that the human system may not be inoculated with the disease.

The disease has also made its appearance in Westport, Dartmouth, Little Compton and Tiverton, and is creating great anxiety among the farmers in that vicinity. It appears to have been communicated to cattle in Westport from a yoke of oxen sold in that place by Mr. Kirby, a Brighton dealer, and the disease has spread quite rapidly. The cattle of Mr. Timothy Aiken were first attacked by the disorder, and in conversation with his son, George C. Aiken, who was in this city yesterday, we learn some particulars of the disease in that vicinity. He says that the disease first appears at the upper edge of the hoofs, the skin being blistered and the hair appearing greasy. In a few days suppuration commences between the hoofs and the flesh. The inside of the mouth becomes blistered, and the cattle drool a frothy mucous, with a slight show of blood. In some cases the tongue turns black. Mr. Aiken, as a remedy, first applied blue vitriol and spirits of turpentine to the feet, and afterwards put air slacked lime on the floor. He afterwards used a poultice of lard and sulphur, and then tried carbolic acid and tar. He used no local remedy in the mouth. He is unable to state how beneficial either of the applications were, but thinks carbolic acid and tar the most effectual. Mr. Aiken pronounces the disease extremely contagious, in one case oxen becoming diseased by standing in a frame at a blacksmith shop where others infected had been shod before the disorder had made its appearance. Hogs have caught it by stepping in the excrement of infected cattle. At present the disease is prevailing among cattle belonging to Daniel H. Cornell, of Westport, and Richard Lapham, Peleg Butts and Otis Slocum, of Dartmouth. At a meeting of the Farmers' Club of Dartmouth, on Wednesday evening, a committee, consisting of Messrs. William Barker, Jr., Benjamin Cummings and F. S. Potter, was appointed to take such action as would tend to prevent the spreading of the disorder. A rumor having been circulated that some of the diseased cattle had been slaughtered and the meat sold in New Bedford, the authorities are now busily engaged in investigating the charges.

In the town of Newbury, too, the disease has also made its appearance. Yesterday the discovery was made that the cattle on a farm in the Belleville parish of Newburyport were affected by it. A few days ago a Newbury farmer visited the sick herd of a neighbor, and within a week three of his own cows were affected. The disease must have been carried in his clothes, as his own cows had not been out of his barnyard.

The Boston Traveller makes the following recommendations to prevent the spread of the terrible disease: "Terrible, as the disease is, when left to itself, if proper remedies are seasonably applied it can be cured and the life of the animal saved, and with proper regulations its spread may be stopped. But this can be effected only by the enforcement of sanitary measures, such as the Cattle Commissioners of the State are now adopting. We hope the authorities of all our cities and towns will afford them all possible aid in enforcing their restrictions upon the movements of cattle, and if greater power is needed by them we are sure the Legislature will grant it without delay. We do not believe any of our milkmen will knowingly furnish to their customers the milk of affected animals, but the danger is so great that the exercise of the utmost caution on their part is demanded. There is perhaps less danger that the meat of deceased animals will be offered for sale, but it would give better satisfaction to the consumers if they could be assured by an official examination that none of the animals slaughtered at Brighton are affected, and they would hail with satisfaction the passage of a law that while the disease is prevalent no animal shall be slain for the market until some competent official shall have pronounced it fit for use."

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, January 13, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. Tyler—Courts of Justice—A bill to change the time of holding the March term of the Trimble Quarterly Court. Passed.

Mr. Vories—Leave—A bill for the benefit of commissioners, administrators and sheriffs of Carroll county. Judiciary.

Mr. Tyler—Leave—A bill to charter the Mississippi and Southern Atlantic Railroad Company. Railroads.

Mr. Conklin—Leave—A bill to charter a company to build additional locks and dams on Green river. Internal Improvement.

Mr. Vailandingham—A bill for the benefit of State House of Reform. Charitable Institutions.

DEATH OF ISAAC T. MARTIN.

Mr. Perrin proposed resolutions in regard to the death of I. T. Martin, which were read by the Clerk, after which Mr. Perrin paid a proper tribute to the many noble qualities of the deceased; said resolutions were adopted, and read as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from our midst by death our fellow-Senator Hon. Isaac T. Martin; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of Kentucky, That in the death of Isaac T. Martin, this body has lost an honorable and worthy member, his constituents a faithful and an industrious representative, and society one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of Him "who doeth all things well," we mourn the death of our companion and friend, and that we hereby tender his bereaved family our sincere sympathy for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the Journal of the Senate, and that the Secretary transmit a copy of the same to his family, and that, as a testimony of our respect for the memory of Senator Martin, that the Senators wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Senate do now adjourn.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Little presented the remonstrance of sundry citizens of Whitley county against attaching a portion of said county to the county of Josh Bell. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Wolf presented the petition of sundry citizens of Kenton county, asking a charter for the Cincinnati Southern Railway. Railroads.

Mr. Humphrey presented the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Calhoun, in McLean county, praying the repeal of a law to prohibit the sale of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors in said town, or within two miles thereof. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Bright was granted indefinite leave of absence.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Corbett—Propositions and Grievances—Senate bill to repeal an act to prevent the selling, giving, &c., of vinous, spirituous or malt liquors in the town of Irvine, or within two miles of the limits thereof. Passed.

Mr. Thurmond—Propositions and Grievances—For the benefit of the sheriff of Caldwell county. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of the sheriff of Lyon county. Passed.

Mr. Pope—Judiciary—To declare the law in relation to appeals in cases arising under the provisions of the 38th section of an act, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company," approved Feb. 24, 1868. Recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Barret—Judiciary—Senate bill to authorize the St. Louis Bertrand Society, of the city of Louisville, to issue mortgage bonds. Passed.

Same—To amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Church of the Messiah, in the city of Louisville." Passed.

Mr. Phister—Judiciary—To abolish the Court of Common Pleas in Webster county. Passed.

Mr. McCreary—Revised Statutes—Asked to be discharged from the further consideration of petitions, etc., asking for the formation of a new county out of parts of Madison, Estill, Powell and Clark. Committee discharged.

A motion to reconsider the vote discharging the committee was laid on the table.

LEAVES.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. Hindman—To create additional voting places in the Columbia district, in Adair county. Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Corbett—For the benefit of Hermon V. Cohes, in Ballard county. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Bascom—To amend the revenue laws of this Commonwealth. Ways and Means.

Mr. Combs—For the benefit of Wm. Allen, sheriff of Breathitt county. Ways and Means.

Mr. Harcourt—To repeal certain acts relative to the Louisville and Taylorsville Turnpike Road Company, and to amend the charter of the same. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Hamlin—To allow pay to overseers of roads in this Commonwealth. County Courts.

Mr. McKenzie—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts concerning the town of Hopkinsville," approved March 5, 1870. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Richart—Continuing in force an act authorizing the marking and defining the line between the counties of Bourbon and Montgomery, approved January 11, 1870. Propositions and Grievances.

Same—Regulating the tolls and freight on certain turnpike roads in Bourbon and Montgomery counties. Internal Improvement.

Mr. Griffith—To change the time of payment of the State revenue into the Treasury, and to amend the revenue laws. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Webb—To amend an act to establish the town of Beattyville, in the county of Owsley. Propositions and Grievances.

Same—For the benefit of common school commissioners. Education.

Mr. Price—To amend section 848, of Civil Code of Practice. Codes of Practice.

Mr. Davidson—To prevent the sale of ardent spirits in the county of Floyd. County Courts.

Mr. E. Anderson—To amend the common school law. Education.

Mr. Beauchamp—To empower the police judge of the town of Hawesville to appoint the time of holding his courts. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Jessee—To charter the Eminence Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Agriculture and Manufactures.

Same—To amend the charter of the New Castle and Drennon's Lick Turnpike Road Company. Internal Improvement.

Same—To amend the charter of the Eminence and Ballardsville Turnpike Company. Internal Improvement.

Same—To incorporate the Sligo and Pendleton's Station Turnpike Road Company. Internal Improvement.

Mr. Ogger—To repeal all acts and parts of acts declaring the Kentucky river a navigable stream above the influence of slack water. Internal Improvement.

Mr. Wolf—To amend the charter of the Florence and Independence Turnpike Road Company. Internal Improvement.

Mr. Furber—To amend the 9th chapter of title 10th of the Civil Code of Practice, title "Forcible Entry and Detainer." Codes of Practice.

Mr. Baugh—To create a new voting place in Raccoon district, in Laurel county. Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Pope—Concerning the titles of John C. King, H. J. Lewis & Bro., and E. H. Bland, to certain real estate, formerly owned by Lizarot Brothers, in the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky. Judiciary.

Same—To re-enact an act, entitled "An act to provide a mechanics' lien law for the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson." Judiciary.

Mr. Barret—For the better securing land titles against secret incumbrances. Revised Statutes.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—To incorporate the Financial Oil Company. Ways and Means.

Mr. McCreary—In relation to posting lands. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Hibbs—For the benefit of W. R. Stringer, of Livingston county. Claims.

Same—For the benefit of Thos. Leeper, of Livingston county. Claims.

Mr. T. E. Moss—To revise the charter of Paducah. Corporate Institutions.

Same—To amend the charter of the University of Paducah. Education.

Mr. Phister—To amend the charter of the Dividing Ridge Turnpike Road Company, of Mason county. Judiciary.

Mr. Humphrey—To repeal an act entitled "An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors in the town of Calhoun, or within two miles thereof," approved March 21, 1870. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Adams—For the benefit of the commissioner of common schools in Casey county. Education.

Mr. Bowen—To make an appropriation to finish, furnish, and complete the fire-proof offices in the city of Frankfort. Public Offices.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. McKenzie—Railroads—To authorize the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway to acquire the right of way and extend a line of railway through certain counties in this Commonwealth. Reported said bill with sundry amendments. Bill and amendments ordered to be printed, and made special order for Wednesday next at 10½ o'clock.

Same—To incorporate the Elkton Railroad Company. Passed.

Same—To provide additional securities to railroad passengers in this Commonwealth. Asked to be discharged from the further consideration of said bill, which was granted, and the same was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. Silvertooth—Select Committee—To authorize the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company to extend their road through the city of Columbus, in this State.

Mr. T. E. Moss offered an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed—Yeas, 85; nays, 0.

SENATE BILL.

The House then took up the Senate bill to amend an act to establish a levy and county court for Jefferson county. Passed.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—Corporate Institutions—To amend the charter of the Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Company. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. T. E. Moss—County Courts—To change the time of holding the Harrison County Court. Passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House then took up a bill to repeal an act, entitled "An act to authorize creditors in certain cases to garnishee before judgment or return of no property," approved March 15, 1870. [To take effect from its passage, but shall not apply to suits that are now pending, and which were instituted under the act which this seeks to repeal.]

Mr. Pope offered an amendment providing that the act repealed shall apply to and remain in force in Jefferson county.

Mr. Price moved to amend the amendment by inserting the word Fayette after Jefferson.

Mr. Davidson moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Motion adopted—yeas, 54; nays, 32.

And then the House adjourned.

INDIANA NEWS.

A Terre Haute man has married his aunt.

Hog cholera is raging in the vicinity of Austin.

The Terre Haute papers report prospects of a rise in the Wabash.

The Indiana Editorial Association convenes at Indianapolis on the 19th.

The late session of the Teachers' Institute of Jennings county was largely attended and very interesting.

Jos. L. White, of Sullivan county, has been arrested on charge of forgery, and committed in default of $800 bail.

An Elkhart husband wants to untie the "hymenical knot," on account of the "uproarious disposition" of his wife.

The body of a newly-born infant, horribly mangled, was found on the railroad track at Kokomo, on Wednesday morning. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery.

A dashing Hoosier heiress thought it would be romantic to marry the village blacksmith; but after a month's trial she is at home now, and [illegible] her measure taken for a divorce.

Dr. Scott, of Greentown, was waylaid while returning from Xenia, one day last week, and robbed of $800. He was also cut with a knife, but not seriously injured. As yet there is no clew to the perpetrators of the outrage.

The Internal Revenue Collector for the Second Indiana District, for the year 1870, foot up $198,659 31. Of this amount $30,240 79 was collected from tobacco and cigars; $20,871 85 from highwines, and $10,941 90 from fermented liquors.

James Shean was arrested near Morristown, Randolph county, a few days ago, for committing a rape upon the person of a daughter of Mr. W. Petty, but released on $500 bail. The girl, who is but fourteen years old, is likely to die from the effects of the outrage.

The Union City Gazette claims to have the names of several prominent citizens of that place, some of them leading church members, who have been taken in by the counterfeit money swindlers of New York, and have packages of the "queer" waiting for them at the express office.

Rev. L. M. Walters, who was sent to Strange Chapel, Indianapolis, by the Indiana Conference M. E. Church, last September, and who has had trouble with his congregation ever since because he didn't come up to their aristocratic notion of a fashionable divine, has just been tried before Presiding Elder Rev. B. R. Rawlins and acquitted of serious charges preferred against him by his own charge. The trial excited much interest, and the verdict is deemed a most just one by the unprejudiced public.

The Vevay Reville tells of a jolly farmer who has been enjoying an old-fashioned drunk in that town, and while on his way home placed a lighted cigar in his coat pocket for safe keeping. The cigar coming in contact with a package of powder, the latter was exploded, blowing the old lunatic up, setting fire to his clothes and frightening his team so that it ran away. Fortunately some young men intercepted the runaways and extinguished the fire. The hero of that adventure still lives—to repeat the experiment.

A girl of twenty-five made affidavit before a Justice in Lafayette the other day that the little boy baby she held in her arms had a papa aged sixteen, and that he not only disowned the paternity of the child, but had ceased to extend to her of late that loving kindness with which he had previously overwhelmed her. She wanted him brought to time. A constable conducted him from his home, and, when the party was arraigned before the 'Squire, it was an affecting scene. The woman cried, the boy cried and the baby cried—the whole trio was exceedingly sorry for what had occurred—in fact, there was not a dry "tear" in the room. The stoic calmness of the administrator of the law was remarkable. He, only, didn't cry. The young father would occasionally eye the 'Squire askance, then drop his head, as much as to say, "I'm in for it," and he was—bound over in the sum of $300 to answer the charge in a higher court. While the constable was escorting him to the lodgings prepared for such bad boys, the little rooster dashed up an alley at break-neck speed, and has not been heard from since. Before leaving the court-room he declared that it was his intention hereafter to give crinoline a wide berth.

River News

YESTERDAY was delightfully pleasant with the mercury ranging from 56 to 64, and at 6 p. m. it stood at 62. Fires have been dispensed with, overcoats discarded and it really feels and looks more like spring than winter. The mild weather for the past three or four days has caused the shore-ice to disappear, and the most if not all the gorges from Cincinnati to Cairo to break loose. Navigation is again open, and several boats will depart and arrive to-day. In the forenoon it was clear and no prospects for rain, but in the afternoon it clouded up and a light shower fell, with good indications of more before morning. The LeClaire and Pink Varble were loading at the city wharf yesterday, which caused that locality to look more like business than for the past three weeks. Owing to the gorges giving away below, the river at this point has fallen ten inches in the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. Depth in the pass down the Indian chute 26 inches, and 4 feet 4 inches in the canal. Large quantities of ice were floating yesterday, and the general understanding was that the gorge at Six-mile Island had broken loose.

The Mollie Moore was due yesterday, but had not arrived at 6 p. m.

The Pink Varble is advertised to leave for Arkansas river this day at 4 p. m.

The Petrolia was sunk in Black river day before yesterday.

The Batesville has not sunk; she came out of Black river a day or two since and reshipped several hundred bales of cotton to Jacksonsport.

The crew of the Morning Star left by rail yesterday evening for Evansville to bring the boat up.

Capt. Geo. Pegram returned from St. Louis yesterday. He reports that navigation is resumed from that city out.

The Falls City is now on the canal docks having some necessary repairs done. It is expected that she will come off this evening.

The crew of the Rose Hite will go down on the Tarascon this morning to bring up the Rose Hite to this city.

The Nellie got $1,500 for her work in saving the John Kyle. She wanted $15,000. The tug Admiral got $500.

It is said that fuel for the Natchez for a round trip from New Orleans and Vicksburg and back costs $4,000. A few weeks ago a like quantity of fuel cost less than half that sum.

The custom-house measurement of the Robert Mitchell is as follows: Length, 270 2; breadth, 41.2; depth, 8.1; hull tonnage, 739 73; total tonnage, 1,249.81.

The Tarascon will leave the Portland wharf this morning at 10 o'clock for Henderson and Evansville. She will leave promptly at the advertised hour, and not at 5 p. m. as formerly.

Charley Miller, clerk of the steamer Indiana, returned from Cincinnati yesterday, and will await the arrival of his boat, which is expected to arrive here to-day.

Capt. B. C. Levi received a telegram from Capt. Hicks King, of the Kate Kinney, informing him that his boat would return from Evansville to New Orleans, leaving there Monday evening at 5 o'clock.

Capt. R. H. Woolfolk received a telegram yesterday informing him that the gorge at Hawesville had given way and that the Indiana had passed Cloverport on her way up; and reported that the river was clear to Cairo.

Wm. Taylor, clerk of the Gen. Lytle, came down from Patriot. He left there Thursday evening, and reports that the gorge had not broken when he left, and that the Lytle and Franklin were both blocked in the ice. It is more than likely that the gorge has given way, and that the Lytle and Franklin will arrive here to-day.

The regular Louisville and Tennessee river packet Leclaire No. 2, Capt. A. Ballard, with Phil. Branham in the office, will back out for Tennessee river this evening at 4 o'clock promptly. Shippers are requested to have their bills of lading down at the advertised hour, as she will have to leave in order to get through the canal before dark. She goes positively.

Capt. J. H. Pepper, of the defunct steamer Thompson Dean, arrived from St. Louis last night. He is here for the purpose of receiving proposals for the building of a boat to take the place of the Dean. We feel satisfied that when he examines the steamer James Howard he will not hesitate to contract with the mechanics around the falls.

Captain Fowler, clerk of the now defunct Thompson Dean, passed through the city yesterday on his way home. He is settling up the business of that steamer along the river, and has collected every dollar owing to her and paid every collar owed by her from New Orleans to Cairo. She has cleared nearly $120,000 since she has come out—two years and two months ago. Her total cost, after adding a cabin, was $153,000, and she was insured for $80,000. Captain Pepper will probably buy another boat to complete the season's work, but if he finds none to suit, he will set about building another, to be completed in time for next season's business.

The following new boats and barges have been completed during 1870 at Madison, Indiana, viz: Side-wheel steamers, Alice, Rock Island, City of Quincy and Lewis V. Bogy; stern-wheelers, Little Fleta and Lookout; two transfer bargers and one large hay barge. Boats commenced: One side-wheeler, 215 feet long; one do, 180 feet long; one ferryboat, center wheel, and two barges. Old work docked and repaired: Fifteen steamboats, one wharf boat and six barges. A full complement of hands is now in constant work. The firm has been changed by the retirement of Mr. Temple. It now consists of John R. Stuart and Wm. H. Fry, retaining the old style of "J. R. Stuart & Co."

The Memphis Avalanche says: "The scarcity of fuel is a momentous subject with river steamers at this time. Three dollars per cord is readily paid for anything in the shape of wood, and all along the river fuel of all kinds is exceedingly scarce. The lower coast packets have partially quit coal, and are resorting to the old system of pine knots, for which they pay as high as $6 per cord. Even this is considered better than $1 50 per box for coal. It makes a steamer's expenses very large, however, before the end of a trip. There is little chance for any boat to make money under the present order of things, and the figures on their balance sheets run up big on the wrong side. The Commonwealth passed here on her way down the river, a few days since, with nearly two hundred tons of coal on board, to be used on her own account. In the present low stage of the river this extra weight was a big item of her cargo. What with fire, snags and other sources of misfortune our river interests are just now laboring under an accumulation of calamities, which seriously interferes with the calculations of steamboatmen. When we consider that there are inexhaustible supplies of coal on the Big Muddy, half way between Cairo and St. Louis, and also at Caseyville, on the lower Ohio, accessible at all seasons of the year, to say nothing of the great coal fields of Alabama and Middle Tennessee, almost at our very doors, it appears strange that capital and enterprise have failed to provide against the recurrence of the troubles now encountered by our river men. We ought to be made independent of mines one thousand miles distant, which are only to be reached at uncertain seasons of high-water navigation on the Ohio."

☞ For River Telegrams, see 1st or 4th page.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

The money market continues to work close, but No. 1 borrowers have no difficulty in obtaining loans at 9 to 12 per cent. interest at the banks and banking houses. The drain to meet the demand of packers has about closed, and the various branches of legitimate business are not embarrassed for the want of funds.

EXCHANGE—The supply of Eastern exchange is reported light, and rates to-day were firm at par buying to ⅛ premium selling.

GOLD—The New York quotations opened to-day at 111 and closed at 110¾. The market here was in sympathy with New York, with light offerings.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	110¼	111¾
Silver halves and quarters	105½	
Silver dimes	103½	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—The market was steady to-day, with a slight advance on nearly the entire list. At 2:25 p. m. the New York market was exhibiting animation and prices were firm.

Morton, Galt & Co. quote:

Coupons, '81	109¾@110¾
" '62	108¾@109¼
" '64	108¼@108¾
" '65	107¾@108¼
" '65 new	106¾@107¼
" '67	107@107½
" '68	107¾@108¼
10-40s	107@107½
Currency 6s	109¾@110¼

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past three days:

	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Adv.	De.
Coupons, 81	110⅜	110⅜	113⅜	⅜	
" '62	108¾	108⅝	109⅜	⅝	
" '64	108⅜	108⅜	108⅞	½	
" '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅝	¼	
" '65 (new)	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝	¼	
" '67	107⅝	107⅜	108	⅜	
" '68	107¾	107⅞	108⅛	⅜	
10-40	106⅞	107⅛	107⅛		
Cy 6s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛		

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The market is presenting no new features, and is moderately active, capitalists showing great confidence in most of the local securities on the market and quotations are well maintained.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—As a means of facilitating commercial affairs, railroads are rapidly assuming an importance equal in all respects to the natural arteries of trade and in many respects they are preferred. Under the old regime, the ocean and navigable streams were relied upon; but now commerce almost shuns the latter. That time is money is not only asserted but believed, and consequently railroads are constructed, canals are dug, circuitous routes discarded and straight lines built, and neither mountains, rivers nor torrents are capable of silencing the demand to save time; and nowhere is the demand more imperative than on this continent, and nowhere is being more fully met. That commerce is abandoning water routes for parallel railroads, is shown from the fact that the Erie canal, in 1860, transported 4,650,214 tons of freight, while the Erie and the Pennsylvania Central railroads transported only 2,167,739 tons. During 1869 the tonnage of the canal was 5,859,070 tons, an increase of twenty-six per cent. in ten years, and the tonnage of the railroads above mentioned was 6,594,094 tons, an increase of 204 per cent.

It is shown by statistics that commerce is already abandoning the Cape Horn and Isthmus routes for the Pacific railroad, as last year only sixty vessels cleared from New York and Boston for California against one hundred and two the year previous. With these facts before us, the extent of railroads in the United States completed, projected, and under contract is a matter which is being very closely studied by business men and capitalists. The statements published show that 54,435 miles of railroads are completed, an increase of 5,574 miles during the year 1870 out of 15,635 miles projected. That no more was accomplished is attributed to the war in Europe, which interfered with the negotiation of bonds. The following table shows the distribution of mileage and cost of railroads in the several States and territories:

States and Territories.	Length in miles. Total.	Open.	Cost of road & equipm't.
Maine	972.01	810.31	$ 26,2419,01
New Hampshire	987.29	734.75	23,647,935
Vermont	658.41	618 41	31,488,594
Massachusetts	1,739.02	1,478.47	77,496,840
Rhode Island	135.80	135.80	4,805,996
Connecticut	977.87	728.75	34,976,834
	5,470.40	4,506.49	$199,658,000
New York	5,453.47	3,992.38	$234,049,545
New Jersey	1,281.30	1,091.80	74,525,196
Pennsylvania	6,312.96	5,056.06	296,739,037
Delaware and E. Maryland	588.64	390.14	10,059,092
Maryl'd (west)	840.34	495.49	34,723,367
West Virginia	711.75	374.75	30,493,739
	15,078.73	11,300.62	$680,589,976
Virginia	2,253.31	1,465.96	$53,386,858
North Carolina	1,574.17	1,178.17	32,164,298
South Carolina	1,438.17	1,138.67	32,863,588
Georgia	2,313.70	1,932.70	44,322,919
Florida	607.20	440.20	11,781,919
	8,186.55	6,155.70	$174,519,582
Alabama	2,120.00	1,394.00	$46,598,605
Mississippi	1,117.80	977.80	34,208,839
Louisiana	944.50	478.50	19,523,798
Texas	4,071.50	685.50	22,450,000
Arkansas	1,054.00	286.00	8,793,000
Tennessee	2,016.08	1,490.08	51,128,745
Kentucky	1,375.41	907.37	35,640,699
	12,699.29	6,201.25	$217,348,686
Ohio	4,800.97	3,638.09	$192,538,214
Michigan	2,992.36	1,783.36	75,817,748
Indiana	4,865.20	3,277.60	135,957,186
Illinois	8,813.35	5,423.10	227,553,000
Wisconsin	3,142.20	1,475.20	59,833,881
	24,614.08	15,547.35	$701,700,029
Missouri	4,579.42	2,140.13	$186,663,464
Kansas	3,598.00	1,501.60	56,723,700
Colorado	1,268.00	358.00	17,400,000
Iowa	4,472.25	2,550.25	111,978,000
Nebraska	1,205.00	588.00	39,300,000
Wyoming Ter.	492.00	492.00	46,760,000
Minnesota	2,654.10	973.10	34,730,000
Dakota Ter.	700.00		390,000
Montana & Idaho Territories	600.00		
	19,662.67	8,611.38	$413,785,164
California	3,293.60	996.60	$70,624,582
Nevada	1,498.00	598.00	60,000,000
Utah Territory	404.00	364.00	49,000,000
Oregon	1,622.60	159 50	6,100,000
Washington Ter.	420.60		
	8,259.10	2,113 10	$185,724,582

RECAPULATION.

N. E. States	5,470.40	4,506.09	$199,658,000
Middle States	15,078.73	11,300.62	680,589,976
S. E. States	8,186.55	6,155.70	174,519,582
Gulf and South W. States	12,699.29	6,201.25	217,348,686
Interior East of Mississippi	24,614.08	15,547.35	701,700,029
Interior West of Mississippi	19,662.67	8,611.38	413,785,164
Pacific States	8,259.10	2,113.10	185,724,582
Grand Total	93,970.82	54,435.49	$2,573,526,109

The American Railroad Journal has prepared the following table of the number of miles and cost of road constructed in 1870:

	—Miles of Road— Projected.	Opened.	Cost of Road and equipm't.
North East	594.04	231.78	$9,853,292
Middle East	531.54	256.99	21,971,451
South East	426.69	318.22	10,519,335
Gulf & S. West	2,125.36	907.22	36,879,602
Inter' E. Mis	3,409.71	1,449.05	53,401,538
Inter' W. Mis	6,421.10	1,781.05	66,416,600
Pacific	2,087.00	428.00	25,874,582
Total inc.	15,605.44	5,574.80	$224,916,390

The following table will show the progress of railroad construction in this country from 1827 to 1871:

Year.	Miles open.	Yearly increase.	Year.	Miles open.	Yearly increase.
1827	3		1849	6,350	668
1828	3		1850	7,475	1,125
1829	28	25	1851	8,589	1,114
1830	41	13	1852	11,027	2,438
1831	54	13	1853	13,497	2,470
1832	131	77	1854	15,672	2,175
1833	576	445	1855	17,398	1,726
1834	762	186	1856	19,251	1,853
1835	918	156	1857	22,625	3,374
1836	1,102	184	1858	25,090	2,465
1837	1,431	329	1859	26,755	1,665
1838	1,843	412	1860	28,771	2,016
1839	2,220	477	1861	30,593	1,822
1840	2,797	577	1862	31,769	1,176
1841	3,319	522	1863	33,471	1,702
1842	3,877	558	1864	33,860	1,389
1843	4,174	297	1865	34,442	582
1844	4,311	137	1866	35,351	909
1845	4,522	211	1867	36,896	1,545
1846	4,870	348	1868	38,822	1,926
1847	5,336	466	1869	42,272	3,450
1848	5,682	346	1870	48,860	6,588
1871				54,435	inc. 5,574

A BIG BOSTON FAILURE, WITH MORE ASSETS THAN LIABILITIES.—The failure of Oakes Ames is one of the biggest sensations the Hub has produced for some time, and as the amounts swell up into millions we give the statement of the committee appointed to look into the business and who found upon an examination the liabilities and assets to be as follows:

Mr. Oakes Ames' indebtedness and liabilities amount to the sum of	$7,385,173 99
Of this amount $4,000,000 is secured by collateral estimated to be worth at its market value about	$5,000,000 00
Leaving about	3,000,000 00
of unsecured debts.	
His assets amount to	10,781,936 35
Leaving	3,39[illegible],837 39
balance after paying all his debts.	

This estimate is based upon what we regard as a fair valuation of what may be realized out of the property if reasonable time is given to dispose of it.

It is estimated that Oliver Ames & Sons are indorsers upon the obligations of Oakes Ames to the extent of about $3,000,000.

Oliver Ames & Sons owe in notes and accounts	$ 685,333 87
They have assets to the amount of	3,032,705 93
Exclusive of about $1,020,000 due them from Mr. Oakes Ames, leaving a balance of assets of	2,348,346 06

This we regard as a moderate estimate of their property, and have no doubt this amount can be fully realized.

The liabilities of the Ames Plow Company amount in notes and accounts to	$418,001 26
Their assets amount to	1,020,682 37
Leaving a balance of	602,681 11
The Kinsley Iron and Machine Company liabilities are	88,536 32
Their assets are	480,790 13
Leaving a balance of	392,253 82
The whole amount of liabilities of all the concerns—Oakes Ames, Oliver Ames & Sons, Ames Plow Co., and Kinsley Iron and Machine Co.—are	8,498,675 43
The assets of all are	15,237,164 76
Which leaves a balance of	6,739,089 33

This does not include the private property of the members of the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons, except that of Oakes Ames.

That would swell this balance to considerably above $8,000,000.

We feel that in this estimate everything is valued no higher than it would bring under proper and judicious management.

The committee finally recommended an extension of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with interest at 7 per cent., which was granted by the creditors.

PHILADELPHIA OIL TRADE.—The Philadelphia North American publishes very elaborate tables, prepared by a custom-house officer, showing the extent and value of the oil trade of that city for the year 1870. We have only room for the

RECAPITULATIONS:

Statement of exports to the following foreign countries:

Countries.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Totals.
England	$ 293,786	$ 518,788	$ 812,574
Ireland	434,944	1,466,236	1,901,180
Gibraltar	309,109	479,023	788,222
Dom'n of Canada	2,568	62,146	64,714
British W. Indies	711,551	460,789	1,407,179
Spain	94,630	213,047	307,677
Cuba	1,210,989	198,190	1,172,340
Porto Rico	151,878	107,082	258,860
North Ger. Union	683,868	2,086,275	2,769,803
France	71,755	589,250	661,707
Brazil	99,353	129,328	228,681
Holland	132,736	510,124	642,860
Dutch West Indies	17,218		17,218
Mexico		12,863	12,863
Italy	277,906	275,755	553,661
Venezuela		180,707	180,707
Belgium	1,545,408	2,084,726	3,630,134
U. S. of Colombia	18,000		18,000
Uruguay		4,759	4,759
Russia	124,231	152,934	277,165
Hayti	13,373		13,373
Denmark	2,415	493,490	495,495
Portugal	104,723	117,601	222,324
Sweden		58,343	58,343
Austria	18,567	111,833	130,400
Total	$6,308,479	$10,321,999	$16,604,478
Exports during the year 1869	$4,423,197	$11,449,052	$15,872,242

The following are the receipts of petroleum at this port for the last six years:

1870.	Crude. Bbls.	Refined. Bbls.
January	30,169	110,100
February	21,340	91,600
March	19,100	86,400
April	29,600	101,240
May	22,300	98,160
June	33,140	81,620
July	20,135	106,210
August	53,183	100,846
September	36,934	101,857
October	26,332	99,205
November	22,232	107,054
December	29,986	87,833
	324,389	1,152,475
		324,389
Total, 1870		1,476,564
Total, 1869		1,049,516
Total, 1868		1,054,702
Total, 1867		970,798
Total, 1866		743,504
Total, 1865		649,149

TOTAL EXPORT OF PETROLEUM.

	1870. Gallons.	1870. Dollars.	1869. Gallons.	1869. Dollars.
Petroleum, crude	3,330,795	615,999	1,511,532	329,048
Petroleum, refined	45,669,838	11,890,165	31,405,415	10,208,190
Benzine	287,339	28,945	228,845	18,822
Naptha	662,770	64,859		
Total	49,948,937	12,[illegible]	33,145,156	10,555,977

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS for the last twenty-four hours, by the [illegible], Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. [Furnished by the Board of Trade]:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	126	174
Bacon, tcs	59	220
Bacon, casks	192	40
Butter, pkgs	91	166
Bagging, pcs	225	110
Cotton, bales	1306	900
Cotton yarns, bdls	13	9
Coffee, bags	105	210
Cheese, bxs	338	641
Candles, bxs	300	131
Dried fruit, sks	201	286
Eggs, bbls & bxs	2	28
Flour, bbls	15	...
Feathers, sks	22	...
Hides, bdls	435	96
Hogs, dead	1000	...
Horses, head	...	18
Hay, bales	...	35
Iron, pig, tons	18	138
Lard, tcs	60	20
Lard, kegs	314	38
Malt	...	10
Molasses, bbls	...	2
Mackerel, pkgs	...	12
Nails, kegs	30	77
Oil, bbls	65	42
Pork, bbls	45	13
Pork, pcs	427	...
Potatoes, bbls	5	241
Sugar, hhds	56	...
Sugar, bxs and bbls	17	50
Seeds, bgs	146	106
Tobacco, hhds	25	25
Tobacco, boxes	117	27
Whisky, bbls	143	583
Wheat, sks	910	...
Wool, bags	4	...

The Markets.

APPLES—The market is well supplied with apples and prices rule steady, ranging from $3 50 to $6 per bbl. We hear of some small sales of fancy lots at higher figures. We note sales of 125 barrels at $4 75.

ALCOHOL—The market rules steady and we continue to quote at $1 90 per gallon in bbl lots.

BROOMS—Prices are unchanged and we quote at $1 75 to $4 per doz.

BATTING—Is in moderate demand. We quote extra at 21@22c; No. 1 at 20@21c, and No. 2 at 15@16c per lb.

BEESWAX—Receipts meet with ready sale at 27@28c per lb.

BAGGING—The demand is light and stocks reduced, though ample to enable dealers to respond to the wants of customers. We quote hemp and flax at 25@27½c, manufacturers' and jobbers' prices.

BAGS—We have no change to note in prices. We quote 2-bushel at 31½@33c; 2½-bushel at 42½@45c; 3-bushel at 50@52½c. Burlaps and gunnies are quiet.

BROOM CORN—Is steady, and sales are made in a small way at from $60 to 80 per ton.

BUTTER—A fair demand for country butter is reported, with liberal receipts. We quote at 15@20c for common to prime, and 22@25c for choice lots. Western Reserve butter is quiet at 30@33c, and New York at 40@42c. We note sales of 1,000 lbs country at 18@20c.

BEANS—Are in moderate request and unchanged. We quote at $1 75@2 for common white, and $2 25@2 50 for prime navy beans.

BARK—Is quiet. We quote from $50 to 60 per car load at depot.

CEMENT—Is unchanged and in fair demand, and sales are made by manufacturers at $1 75@2 00 per bbl.

COAL—Prices are firm at 18c per bush for Pittsburg delivered to city customers.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK.—Prices rule steady. We quote No. 500 yarns, 13½@16c; No. 600, 11½@13½c; No. 700, 9½@12½c; pound yarns, 30@32½c; carpet chain, 30@32½c, and candlewick, 30@32½c per lb.

CANDLES—Are in good demand, and prices are quoted nearly unchanged. Sales of 200 boxes 12-oz. at 12c. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12@13c, and 11-oz at 11@12c. tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—Is in fair request, and stocks of the various descriptions are ample. Sales include 150 bxs Ohio factory at 15@16c. We quote Ohio factory at 15@16c; English dairy at 15½@16c; Tom Thumb at 24@25c, pineapple at 26@28c per pound.

CORN MEAL—Unchanged, and we quote at $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried, and 60@65c per bushel for bolted meal, loose.

CRANBERRIES—Are in light request at $15@16 per bbl for cultivated.

COFFEE—The market rules firm, with a good demand, and stocks are fully equal to the requirements of the market. We note sales of 150 bags Rio at quotations. We quote:

Fancy	20½@21½
Choice Rio	19½@20
Prime Rio	18½@19
Good Rio	18 @18½
Fair Rio	16 @17½
Laguayra	20 @21
Java	24 @26
Ceylon	20 @21

COTTON—Advices to-day were calculated to strengthen the views of holders, and the market ruled firm, though not quotably higher. Receipts meet with quick sales, and stocks are not accumulating here. We continue to quote:

Middling	13¾
Low middling	13½
Good ordinary	12½
Ordinary	11

DRIED FRUIT—Prices are steady, with a fair demand for peaches, and sales of half peaches are made at from 10 to 11c and quarters at 6@7c. Apples are in light request at 3½@4c.

EGGS—Receipts are liberal and sales are made in lots at 23@24c per doz.

FLAX SEED—Is steady at $1 70 per bushel for prime on arrival.

FEATHERS—Are in good request and dealers are paying 70c per lb for strictly prime lots.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are unchanged, with a fair demand. We continue to quote oranges at $16@18 per bbl; lemons at $9@10 per box; figs at 18@20c per lb; layer raisins $3 25@3 50 per box; Zante currants 14@15c per lb.

FISH—Prices rule steady, and stocks are ample. We quote mackerel No. 1, medium and large, at $23@26 per bbl; No. 1 kits at $3 75@3. White fish range from $5 50 to 8 25 per bbl for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Pickled herring are steady at $8 50@9 50 per bbl. Sardines are steady at 23@30c for half and quarter boxes.

FLOUR—The flour market rules quiet, with a light demand for the home trade and for shipment. Prices are unchanged and steady. Sales to-day include 375 bbls assorted grades within the range of our figures. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 25@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra Family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	5 75@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 50
Rye flour	5 75

FURS AND PELTRIES—The market is quiet, with limited receipts. We quote:

Prime Raccoon Skins	20@30c
" Mink "	$1 25@2 00
" Opossum "	5c
" Gray Fox "	20c
" Wild Cat "	25c
" Otter "	$3 50@4 50
" Beaver "	50c@$1
" Muskrat "	5c
" Deer, per lb	15@25c
" Sheep, " wool on	40@90c

GAME—Dealers are well supplied, and prices, though not quotably lower, are weak. We quote quails on arrival at $1 25 per dozen: squirrels at $1 00 per dozen, dressed: rabbits at $1 00 per dozen: grouse at $5 50@6 00 per doz; Mallard ducks $4@4 50 per doz; common $2 50 per dozen; wild turkeys $1@1 25 each; wild geese 50c each; venison 10c per lb for whole; pheasants, $3 00 per dozen.

GINSENG—Is in good demand, and we quote prices firm at 68@72c per lb.

GRAIN—WHEAT—We have no change whatever to note in the wheat market. Stocks in the hands of dealers are light, though millers are pretty well supplied, and some of the mills are holding large stocks. We quote Nos. 1 and 2 red at $1@1 10, and white at $1 10@1 20 on arrival.

OATS—Are in fair demand, and prices rule firm. We note sales to-day of 1,100 bushels at 52@55c, sacks included. We quote at 40@42c in bulk on arrival, 45@47c in bulk from store and 52@55c per bushel, sacks included.

CORN—Is in fair demand, ear corn commands 55@60c from wagon and store. A more active movement in corn may be anticipated at an early day, and we hear of purchases at points of production at 35c.

RYE—Is steady with a limited demand, and sales are made at 70c on arrival and 75@80c from store.

BARLEY—Is in fair demand and firm. We quote No. 1 fall at $1@1 05 and No. 2 at 85@90c on arrival, and $1 10@1 15 for No. 1 from store and $1 for No. 2; No. 1 spring barley commands $1@1 10 from store and 90c@$1 on arrival; No. 2 90c@$1 from store and 85@90c on arrival.

MALT—The market is firm, with a moderate demand. We quote fall malt at $1 25@1 30. Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 95c@$1 10. Canada at $1@1 15, rye malt at $1@1 10, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—Is in fair request and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote the various grades of timothy at $19 50 to 21 per ton, from store and delivered on the cars.

HIDES—The market is steady and receipts large. We quote dry flint at 17½c, and green salted at 9c per lb.

HOMINY AND GRITS—We quote at $4 50@4 75 per barrel, and grits at $5 50@5 75 per barrel.

HOGS—The market was pretty well supplied to-day, but the views of holders were above those of buyers and sales were light, amounting to about 600 head at $6 50@6 75. Some of the drovers are asking $7, which packers decline paying. There were none of the packing houses in operation to-day. The tone of advices to-day was calculated to strengthen the market, which closed firm, with about 1,600 head in packers' pens.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in fair request, with sales at 5½@6c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices rule steady. We quote Bar iron at 3¼@4¼c for S. C. and C. C.; coopers' hoop at 5¼@6¼c; sheet 5¼@6¾c, and nail rod at 9@9½c. Horse shoes are quoted at $5 50@5 60 per dozen, and mule shoes at $6 50@7 00 per dozen. We quote steel at 12 to 25c per lb for German and American blister and cast. Steel plow slabs at 9@10c; steel plow wings at 9@10c. Iron slabs 6c; iron wings 6¼c.

LEATHER—Stocks are ample, and oak sole commands 39c per lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks are ample to meet the wants of the trade, and include all the popular brands. Virginia brands are selling at 65c@$1 15, and Kentucky and Missouri brands at 63@75c. Stocks are ample.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a good demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices range from 63 to 75c in round and jobbing lots. Sirups are from 69c to $1 15 for prime to choice brands, and sorgum is in light demand at 45c.

NAILS—Prices are steady at $4 25@4 50 per keg for 10d to 40d. Stocks are light.

OILS—Are steady. We quote linseed oil at 91@97c per gallon; No. 1 lard oil at $1 10@1 15; No. 2 at 90c@$1; coal oil at 23@25c.

OFFAL—Is in fair demand and unchanged. We quote bran at $16@18 per ton; shorts $20@21; shipstuff and middlings at $23@30 per ton.

ONION SETS—We quote top sets at $2 50; red sets at $6, and white sets at $8 per bu.

PEANUTS—Are quiet and steady at 6c per lb for prime qualities in round lots.

POULTRY—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote: Dressed turkeys at 14@15c per lb; dressed chickens at $3 50 to 4 00 per dozen; live turkeys at $1 00@1 25 each; live chickens at $3 00 to 4 00 per dozen; live geese at 50@60c each; ducks at $3 00@4 00 per dozen.

POTATOES—Rule steady at $3@3 50 per bbl for peachblow, russets and neshannocks, packed and in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—The market opened to-day with a firmer feeling and an advancing tendency, with an active consumptive and speculative demand.

GREEN MEATS—Sales include 150,000 lbs rough sides at an interior point at 8½c.

BULK MEATS—Sales include 75 casks shoulders at 7½@8c; 165 casks clear-rib sides at 10½@10¾c; 32 do clear sides at 11c per lb, packed. We note sales of 3 car loads bulk meats at 7¾c for shoulders; 10½c for clear rib sides and 10¾c for clear sides.

BACON—Is in active demand, and stocks are ample. We note sales 50 casks shoulders at 9½@9¾c; 90 casks clear rib sides to dealers at 11½c; 25 do on orders at 11½c; 100,000 lbs clear rib sides at 11½c, to be delivered March 20; 50,000 lbs shoulders at 9c, to be delivered March 20. Hams are steady. Sales 20 tierces sugar-cured at 16½c.

LARD—Is firm and active at 12@12½c for prime tierce, and 14@14½c for keg.

MESS PORK—Is firm and holders are asking $21. We note sales 50 bbls at $21. Rump pork is firm at $15 50@16 50.

RICE—Is in ample supply, and we quote the various descriptions at 7 to 9c per lb.

STARCH—The market is quiet at 5½@6c per lb in round and jobbing lots.

SALT—Is in fair supply:

Large barrels at	$2 [illegible]
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SOAP—We quote German No. 1 at 7@8c; No. 2 at 6@6½c; rosin at 5½@6c.

SUGARS—Stocks of New Orleans sugars are now ample to fully meet the wants of the trade, and prices are at a range which warrants buyers to take hold liberally. We quote the various grades in round hhd lots at 9@11c, and in bbl lots at 10@13c, with sale of 70 hhds at 10½@12½c. Refined sugars are steady. We quote:

Hard standard, crushed and granulated	15½@16
A's	14½@15
B's	14¼@14½
Extra C	14 @14¼
C's	13¾@14¼
C. Yellow	13 @14
Molasses sugars	9½@10½
Demerara	12½@13½
Porto Rico	10 @11½
Cuba	11 @12

SEEDS—There is a fair demand for timothy and clover seeds. We quote red clover at $6 85@7 for round and jobbing lots. Sapling clover is steady at $9@9 50. We quote Timothy, $6 25@6 50. Clean Kentucky blue grass, 1 25@1 35; extra clean, $1 75@2 00. Orchard grass, $1 75@2 00. Herds grass $1 25@1 40 per bu.

TALLOW AND GREASE—We quote at 8@8½c for tallow and 6@6½c for grease.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is unchanged in every respect. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 00
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00
Block tin, per lb	46c
Lead, per lb	9½c
Solder, per lb	30c

WOOL—The market is quiet and prices are nominal. We quote unwashed at 28@32c and tub-washed at from 45 to 50c per pound.

WHISKY—The market for highwines is quiet, and we quote at 86c tax paid.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market continues quiet, with light offerings and small receipts. The weather is now more favorable for planters to prepare their crops for market, and, unless a sudden change should arrest their operations, we may anticipate increased activity. Sales to-day amounted to 36 hhds, and the following will show the grades and prices:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 2 hhds Indiana leaf at $10 (9 and 8 20; 1 hhd Indiana lugs at $5 15; 1 hhd Trimble county leaf at $9 60; 2 hhds common black fat at $5 80 and 5 55.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 4 hhds leaf at $14 25, 9 10, 8 00, and 9 00; 1 hhd lugs at $5 90.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 11 hhds: 1 hhd Daviess county old (cigar) leaf at $12; 1 hhd Livingston county, old, at 10 75; 2 hhds Livingston county common leaf at 7 60 and 7 70; 5 hhds Missouri old common leaf at 6 40, 8, 8 10, 8 20, and 8 50; 1 hhd Hart county new lugs at 6 70; 1 hhd Henry county new common leaf at 8 40.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 1 hhd Warren county leaf at $10 25; 2 hhds Barren county lugs at $5 50 and 5 95; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $7 90; 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $8 10, 8 10, 8 20; 1 hhd Virginia bright leaf at $20.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 6 hhds: 2 hhds Warren county leaf at $8 20 and 8 30; 4 hhds Barren county leaf at $7 90, 7 90, 7 30, and 9 20.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

REPORTED BY SOUTHERN STOCK YARD COMPANY.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13, 1871.

CATTLE—Receipts have been large for the past week, prices ranging from 5@6c for the best, 4@5c for fair, and 2@3c for common and rough. The market closed dull.

HOGS—Prices range at 6½@6¾c for extra, and 5¾@6½c for fair and ordinary stocks. The packing season is about to close, there being only two houses that are slaughtering any at present. They expect to continue operations for another month.

SHEEP—The supply is moderate. Heavy choice shipping sell at 4@5½c, and $2@2 50 per head for fair and common grades.

HORSES AND MULES—Receipts are exceedingly lively, there being a greater number shipped at present than at any time during the season. We note sale 4 extra mules to-day at $212 per head; also a lot of 17 head for $2,800.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	588
Hogs	2,100
Sheep	500
Horses and Mules	1,470
Total	4,658

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

The amount of live stock that has been received and handled during the past week has been large for this season; nearly all classes have been disposed of, so that the pens are almost entirely cleared of stock.

CATTLE—The receipts have been large, consisting of all classes. Good to choice grades meet with ready sale, while common and inferior were hard to sell at any price. There were a few car loads of shipping beeves on the market, which brought fair prices. We quote for fair shippers $6 to $6 50; oxen that were fat were sold at $5@5 50; good, choice butchers' stuff, such as fat, smooth cows, steers and heifers sold at $5 to 5 50, and a few extra brought $6, but this is an outside price; common and rough, $3 to 4, and yearlings at $2 to 2 50 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milkers sell, as to quality, from $35 to 70.

SHEEP—The market has been well supplied; a good many are now being shipped to various points, and we quote for heavy $4 50@5 per 100 lbs gross. Common mixed lots sell at from $2 to 3 per head.

HOGS—The market has been well supplied during the week. There have been but two packing-houses in operation, Middleton & Co. and Shoeffel & Co. They have bought most all that have come to market at fair prices. We quote: to packers for heavy at $6 50 to 6 75 and light at $6 00 to 6 25. A few have been sold to butchers in small lots at $7; shoats at $5 to 5 50 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES—There has been a larger number shipped South during the week than any week during the season. The market South is reported well stocked and prices low.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	554
Sheep	1,291
Hogs	2,450
Horses and mules	1,118
Total	5,413

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1871.

The Sunday Courier-Journal.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered, and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville who take but six papers per week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate Mr. Thurman submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for any fiscal year since that ending June, 1866, has been published, as required by the Constitution and laws, and if not, why not. The resolution for a joint Ocean Cable Committee was taken up, but after some discussion, laid over, and after an extended Executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House the Senate bill authorizing an increase of the five per cent. funding bonds to five hundred millions, interest payable quarterly, was reported back, with amendments, leaving the payment of interest quarterly to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and providing that the total amount of the funding bonds shall not be increased. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed. A bill to establish the salaries of officers of the Treasury was referred. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill was discussed at length in Committee of the Whole, but not concluded. The committee rose, and a bill providing for a commission to audit all claims for damages by the steamers Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida and Georgia, with their tenders, and for issuing bonds of the United States for payment thereof, was referred. A resolution was offered, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent cadet Smith, of the West Point Military Academy, from being ill-treated and persecuted on account of his color, but opposition being made it went over, and the House adjourned.

YOUNG AMERICA.

A Juvenile Lochinvar Attempts an Elopement, but Bears Not Off His Prize.

A laughable instance, if it had not been a little sad withal, of the spread of young Americanism through the country, occurred in this city yesterday evening. It appears that a youngster, the son of a prominent legal gentleman in this city, and hardly a day over thirteen years of age, applied at the Ohio and Mississippi railroad office, corner of Fourth and Main, at about 7 o'clock yesterday evening, for a half-fare ticket to New York city.

The decidedly youthful appearance of this precocious traveler induced one of the clerks to question him as to his destination. His answers were freely given, with, perhaps, a conscious air of pride, a swelling out of the bosom and a jaunty air of familiarity with the secrets of travel, gained by long experience. He said that he was going to New York, for a stay of three or four weeks, that he might pay a visit over to Jersey City, but of that he was not sure; that he had some friends in Brooklyn, with whom he purposed spending a short time, and, said he, I have a young lady friend who intends taking the same route on Tuesday next, and I want you to treat her with distinguished consideration, for she is a friend of mine and the daughter of one of the first houses in the city. The clerk smiled at the assurance of this callow cygnet, and promised faithfully that the young lady in question should have all the conveniences that the line might afford. The youngster then paid his fare, received his ticket, and sat down in the office to await the departure of the 11 p. m. train. An hour or so afterward a cousin of the youthful Leander made his appearance on the scene, much to the confusion of the juvenile relative, and, on discovering him, cooly tucked him away under his arm, and recommended the propriety of returning home. The denouement was very sad. The youngster had admirably planned an elopement, but his scheme was frustrated by this heartless interference of the cruel parent. The boy had received permission from his father to attend the theater, had cunningly made all his preparations for departure, and had all of his designs thus nipped in the bud by an unlooked-for discovery.

Of course the money was refunded and the young gentleman escorted home. A sharp watch will probably be kept upon him in future, else we doubt not he will repeat the attempt. He has at least shown pluck beyond his years, but will well bear watching.

I. O. O. F.

Celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of Corinthian Lodge No. 74—Its Rise and Progress—Banquet at the U. S. Hotel.

The celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Corinthian Lodge No. 74 I. O. O. F. took place at their hall on Fourth street last night and closed with a banquet at the United States Hotel, and a grand ball at the Central Skating Rink. The exercises at the hall opened with the usual religious services, after which Past Grand Commander E. M. Stone recited the history of the lodge. It shows that the lodge was first organized in October, 1850, by P. G. Chas. A. Potter, P. G. F. B. Green, P. G. George M. Staley, E. W. Potter, E. M. Stone, Bryan Boyd, Henry C. Cline, J. G. Richards, J. G. Johnson, Morris Stevens, J. Troutman, Geo. W. Briggs, H. C. Konklin, and J. S. Hall, fourteen members of Marshall Lodge No. 29. Since that time it has steadily increased in numbers and revenue, until in July, 1870, it had a membership of one hundred and twenty-one persons. The history also shows that the revenue of the lodge derived from all sources from July, 1856, to July, 1870, was $9,213 92; relief extended during the same period, $2,621 97.

The history was followed by the anniversary address by P. G. W. W. Morris, which was neat, chaste and elegant. The exercises then closed with the baritone solo, "Here Upon My Vessel's Deck," by P. G. J. F. Huber, prayer by G. S. Wm. White, and the usual doxology and benediction.

The entire Lodge, together with the host of ladies present, then adjourned to the banquet at the United States Hotel, where, to the music of Haupt's Great Western Star Band, they sat down to a "spread" that was all that the most fastidious epicure could desire. The table ranged the entire length of the dining room, was set off with the usual ornamental pyramids, and the bill of fare, commencing with soups—oyster and mock turtle—embraced the entire catalogue of fish, oysters, roasts, wild game and relishes, closed with a list of pastry long enough to exhaust a small-sized cook-book.

The banquet was enjoyed as such feasts always are, and then the youthful gallants and light-hearted maidens, anxious to tread a measure to the sweet strains of music that had filled their ears and delighted their hearts all evening, hied away to the Central Skating Rink, where at the time we write they are whirling in the dizzy mazes of the schottisch, waltz, and round dance, and whispering sweet nothings in most willing ears.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'lle Nilsson.

It will be seen that M. Strakosch announces positively that M'lle Nilsson will appear here in concert on Tuesday evening, January 24th next.

Masonic Temple.

Lingard had the usual house last evening, he having met with but small success in his visit to Louisville. We presume that the company last night closed its engagement.

Opera House.

Mr. Adams repeated his impersonation of Hamlet to a crowded and fashionable house last night. Mr. Adams is exceedingly popular in this city, and his merit certainly warrants the expression of that popularity. His Hamlet is a masterly rendition, perhaps inferior to none upon the stage, endowed with all of the gloomy passion that the part demands, metaphysical where the character is metaphysical, affectionate where affectionate, tempestuous where tempestuous. The lateness of the hour forbids an extended or elaborate review, but we may safely say that it would be difficult to surpass the excellence of Mr. Adams' acting in the part. This afternoon he appears as Enoch Arden, and this evening, his last appearance in this engagement, as Pythias—the latter play being produced by special request of the Knights of Pythias in this city.

Stage Gossip.

An article upon the show business in New York says that good stock actors can earn from $75 to $150 per week. This may seem handsome wages, but one must consider the costumes and other expenses. A first-class dress for a character will sometimes cost $300, and sometime ten times that sum. Stock actors, when favorites with the public, will remain in one service for years, but must maintain his popularity. If he is hissed once in a decided manner, it is fatal. Stage walkers are those who simply fill up the ranks on the stage for appearance sake, and take occasional part in the dialogue. They receive from $10 to $30 per week, and can attend to other business during the day. Scene-shifters are paid $20 per week, and are required to be expert in that business, as a slight misunderstanding would disarrange the machinery in a very annoying manner. Among the best paid officials are the ticket clerks. These men are not attaches of the profession; on the other hand they are down-town brokers, bank clerks, and are first rate judges of currency. There is such an incessant attempt to pass bad money (made by those who are ignorant of the vigilance maintained at these posts) that such men are necessary.

Homicide in Nelson County.

A gentleman from Nelson county informs us that a quarrel occurred in Fairfield on Thursday night, that resulted in the death of a young man of that town. It appears that at a ball in that town, John Oscar Smith and John McKinney engaged in an altercation about some lady, whose favors each one claimed. The difficulty culminated in Smith shooting McKinney through the back and heart, killing him almost instantly. We did not learn that Smith was arrested, but great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood over the unfortunate affair. Both of the parties were young men.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

ONE month until St. Valentine's day.

WM. NELSON, for drunkenness, had Police-station No. 2 all to himself last night.

SINCE the warm weather set in, some parts of the city are producing a perfume that does not equal cologne or "Love among the Roses."

THE local arrests at jail last night were Mrs. Martin and Arthur Cruikshank for drunkenness. There were several names from abroad on the slate.

THE suit brought before the United States District Court to force Mr. John A. Dickinson into bankruptcy was dismissed by Judge Ballard yesterday.

MR. HENNEN JENNINGS, for several years past visiting in Europe, was in this city yesterday at the Louisville Hotel *en route* for his home at Hawesville, Ky.

AN attempt was made last night to set fire to a carpenter shop on West street, between Walnut and Madison, but its early discovery frustrated the object of the incendiary.

TONY FINN was arrested, at his residence, on Twelfth street, last night, by Officers Hatch and Coulter, for drunkenness and abuse of his family. He was placed in Police-station No. 4.

FLOYD STREET was partly cleaned yesterday by the scavengers. If the health officer would visit Floyd street, between Market and Jefferson, it is very likely more work thereabout would be ordered.

A LETTER was received yesterday at this office from Phillip Devore, reported killed in one of the recent steamboat disasters. His mother, Mrs. E. J. Devore, may obtain the letter by calling at the counting-room.

THE public is invited to the public installation of the newly-elected officers of the Masonic Lodge in Simpsonville on Monday, the 16th, at 10 a. m. The ceremonies will be conducted by Hon. E. S. Fitch, P. G. M.

HON. G. W. DUNLAP, of Kentucky, Hon. W. H. White, E. H. Faulkner, J. D. Cameron, and Thos. Scott, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Rigden, of Paris, France, and John Gilchrist, of Australia, were at the Galt House last night.

BUD WHITESIDES, of Jeffersonville, while driving a transfer wagon fell off in front of Walker's Exchange on Third street yesterday morning. The wheels of the wagon passed over his body breaking three ribs. His injuries are dangerous.

A SALUTARY check to the vicious custom of leaving the theater just before the fall of the last curtain has been made, by freely hissing the act. Such impoliteness is unjust to the more appreciative or more considerate, and it is to be hoped that this expression may prove effectual.

ABOUT dark last night, a negro boy about 16 years old grabbed at the watch chain of a lady, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, and after giving it a stout pull, let go and ran away. Fortunately the chain was well fastened, and the attempt to make off with it proved a failure.

THE day yesterday was almost as warm as if in middle spring, the thermometer ranging from 65 to 63 degrees between noon and six o'clock in the evening. The streets were thronged all day long with the many, taking advantage of the almost unprecedented mildness of the weather.

THE Louisville Anzeiger is out in an entirely new dress. It is now the neatest, thriftiest looking, and one of the largest German dailies in the United States, outside of New York. Its prosperity attests the growth, wealth and culture of our German population, and for that reason, if for no other, is gratifying to all classes.

THE following cases were tried yesterday in the United States Court and judgment given: J. C. Rudd vs. steamer Nicholas Longworth, judgment rendered dismissing the bill at libellant's cost; W. H. C. Williams and James Fawcett vs. steamer Legal Tender for services rendered as pilots, judgment rendered in favor of libellants for $95 66 each.

FOUR horses attached to a country wagon, and driven by a negro, took fright at a dummy locomotive at the corner of Fourteenth and Broadway yesterday afternoon, and ran away. When at Twentieth street they ran into a gravel pit. The result of the accident was a broken leg for one of the horses, and a broken arm for the negro. The horse was afterward shot.

Arrests by United States Marshal.

Yesterday morning Deputy United States Marshal Harrington brought to this city R. D. Aitcison and Charles Gollett, prisoners, charged with participation in the outrage upon Zachariah Johnson, of which we made mention some days since. Last night Deputy United States Marshal John Wyatt arrived from Shelby county, having in custody Thomas S. Rowden, Wm. T. Martin and Thomas Wilkes, who are said to be members of the Kuklux organization that has recently been doing negro quarters in that county and robbing the occupants. It is alleged that they labeled the doors of houses inhabited by negroes with such notices of exile as this: "This is a warning. Leave this county to-day, or the great Black Haws will come down upon you." All of these prisoners are in jail.

Money and Bonds Lying Around Loose.

Yesterday morning, about [illegible] o'clock, Officers Ready and Adams, of the Third District Police, found James Welch lying upon the pavement on Market street between Sixth and Seventh, too drunk to walk or talk. Not succeeding in arousing the man from his stupor, they picked him up and carried him around to jail. Upon searching his person the officers found $323 in currency and $300 in bonds of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, issued by Muhlenburg county in sums of $100 each. Besides all this wealth, he had over $400 in demand notes and orders, and a fine double cased silver watch. He was presented in the City Court on the charge of drunkenness, and, it being his first offense, got off at the cost of $6 50.

A New Bank.

The Bank of America, started some week or ten days ago, has now become firmly established and in successful operation. Mr. Nicholas Gwynn is president, and Mr. Clinton Maclarty, well known in financial circles in this city, is cashier. The capital stock at present collected amounts to $300,000, with a limit of $1,000,000, which it is hoped to secure from Eastern capitalists. The bank proposes to do an extensive business through the South and West.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following were the real estate transfers for the week ending January 13, 1871:

J. B. Lewis to Geo. P. Smith, Jefferson street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 70x200 feet	$3,237 50
B. Noltemeier to S. P. Hepburn, Garden, 30x400 feet	1,050 00
H. Horst to Chas. Obst, Laurel street, between Clay and Shelby, 20x200 feet	350 00
Geo. A. Lewis to Wm. Wood, Eighth and Cawthon streets, 175x200 feet	24,000 00
Jos. W. Calvert to Theo. Harris, west side Brook street, 100x200 feet	2,500 00
Thos. H. Crawford to Jno. Doyle, Magazine street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, 30x200 feet	1,050 00
Michael Busch to Jacob Kreiger, Caldwell street, between Preston and Jackson, 25½x103 feet	306 00
D. C. Jones, &c., to Pat Joyes, 56¾ acres in Jefferson county, Ky	600 00
Lewis Mankin to Andrew Kremer, 20 acres in Jefferson county, Ky	2,500 00
Andrew Kremer to Lewis Mankin, Madison street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, 30x161 feet	2,500 00
Jas. V. Jones to Anna E. Kritzer, Seventeenth street, north of Duncan, 17x93 feet	1,400 00
I. Henderson to Geo. W. Orr, Gallagher street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, 25x150 feet	512 50
J. T. Franck to Frank Wild, Shelby pike, 30x150 feet	750 00
Eliza Dorsey, ex'r, to Ellen Casey, Green street, between Floyd and Preston, 24x142 feet	1,600 00
I. L. Hyatt to Max Stern, 1 22-100 acres in Jefferson county, Ky	4,400 00
V. Schneider to Martin Willinger, lots Nos. 70, 71, 72 and 73, Brent addition	1,575 00
Mary R. Tevis to W. H. Fosdick, Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, 48x210 feet	25,000 00
W. P. Thomasson to Polly Mosby, east side Second street, 25x—	650 00
M. C. Kerr to Jas. T. Irvin, Magazine and Tenth, 98 10-12 by 111 feet. M. C. Kerr to Jas. T. Irvin, Tenth, between Magazine and Chestnut streets, 40 by 98 10-12 feet	16,500 00
A. L. Greer to M. P. Drury, Walnut, between First and Second streets, 25 by 112 feet	2,000 00
Daniel M. Sweeney to Leopold Stoll, west side Seventh street, 30 by 170 feet	1,950 00
D. C. Jones to Michael Brackman, 17 acres in Jefferson county	5,700 00
John and W. H. Churchill to E. H. Chase, South Louisville, between Third and Fourth streets, 210 by 400 feet	2,288 40
Same to W. S. Parker, South Louisville, between Third and Fourth streets, 210 by 400 feet	2,563 20
Same to D. M. Anderson, South Louisville, between Third and Fourth streets, 210 by 400 feet	2,563 20
Same to E. C. Bohne, South Louisville, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 105 by 420 feet	1,190 00
Same to A. M. Quarrier, South Louisville, two lots	5,018 00
Same to W. G. Meier, South Louisville, 336 by 420 feet	1,629 60
Same to E. Brockenbrough, South Louisville, s. ½ of block No. 14	1,251 30
Same to same, South Louisville, block No. 4	4,393 80
Same to S. Brandeis, South Louisville, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 105 by 470 feet	1,098 45
Same to W. Keisker, South Louisville, between Fifth and Sixth streets, 210 by 420 feet	1,556 10
Same to John Schmid, South Louisville, block No. 15	4,942 00
Same to Wm. G. Schmidt, South Louisville, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 210 by 420 feet	2,380 00
Same to Henry Nettleroth, South Louisville, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 210 by 420 feet	3,271 50
Same to Julius Dorn, South Louisville, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 210 by 420 feet	2,654 70
Same to Wedekemper, South Louisville, between Fifth and Sixth, 210x420 feet	1,739 10
Same to M. H. Quarrier, South Louisville, north half of block 18	1,445 00
Same to A. Rosenbaum, South Louisville, three-fourths of block No. 5	2,563 35
Same to Jul. Von Borries, South Louisville, between Fourth and Fifth, 210x420 feet	2,288 60
Same to H. Bekurts, South Louisville, block No. 1	3,207 70
Same to R. Meier, South Louisville, between Sixth and Seventh, 84x210 feet	476 10
Same to Thomas Schwartz, South Louisville, blocks Nos. 2, 21, and 20	7,932 00
Same to Mrs. C. Schultheiss, South Louisville, between Fourth and Fifth, 210 x420 feet	2,654 70
Same to F. Janeen, South Louisville, block 17 and 17	3,643 20
Same to N. Bloom, South Louisville, 3 lots	4,188 30
Same to E. Kessler, South Louisville, between Fourth and Fifth, 105x420 feet	1,190 10
Same to Sam. Rosenbaum, South Louisville, one-fourth of block No. 5	915 45
Same to L. Tachau, South Louisville, between Third and Fourth, 210x420 feet	2,563 20
Same to A. Brandeis, South Louisville, between Fourth and Fifth, 105x420 feet	1,098 45
Same to L. Bamberger, South Louisville, 8 lots	1,757 70
Same to A. Francke, South Louisville, block No. 3	2,295 80
Same to A. Kampfmueller, South Louisville, between Fourth and Fifth, 105x 420 feet	1,190 10
Same to John Cromie, South Louisville, between Third and Fourth, 210x400 feet	2,283 00

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13, 1871.

And. Granger and W. Gathright, assault and battery on B. T. Wells; discharged.

George Hubbie and John Shay, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; each fined $5. Sarah Flannigan, same; fined $5 and held in $200 bond to keep the peace for four months. Mollie Bailey, same; fined $5 and held in $100 bond for three months. Isaac Eads, same; discharged. John Welsh, same; dismissed at defendant's cost.

John Welsh, carrying concealed a deadly weapon; fined $50.

John Kelly, resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty; fined $15.

Julia Willis, stealing clothing from Mary Clark; fined $20.

Louis Lorton, cutting and wounding Geo. Rolston with intent to kill; continued until Tuesday; defendant under a bond of $500 to answer.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS.

S. Shallcross vs. Charles Semple. Assigned to March 7 for trial.

R. C. Schlick vs. Adam and Caroline Knapp. Same vs. Caroline Knapp. Same vs. Caroline Knapp et al. By agreement, these causes were dismissed at defendant's cost.

James Terry vs. Robert Eviton et al. Assigned to March 3 for trial, and attachments issued against various witnesses.

Abraham C. Humble vs. Fielding and John Wigginton. Defendant, John Wigginton, filed his answer herein.

Brown vs. Burnett. Jury and verdict, $211 for plaintiff.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Weatherly, perjury; jury, and verdict of guilty and his term of imprisonment fixed at three years in the penitentiary.

Same vs. John Morton, murder; cause reset for the 13th day of the May term.

Various other causes were continued.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

PROBATE ORDERS.

A. L. Goldsmith, granted peddler's license for the State.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

NEW SUITS.

Schark & Hotap vs. R. T. Durrett, assignee, &c., et al.; suit instituted to compel R. T. Durrett to settle his accounts as assignee of J. H. Colston, who, on the 3d of August, 1869, delivered his entire stock of goods, fixtures, &c., to said Durrett for the benefit of his (Colston's) creditors.

Petty & Reid vs. F. H. Willenenberg and wife; attachment suit and for foreclosure of mortgage on a mare and spring wagon, made by defendants to secure payment of $44 70 due on the 3d of February, 1871. Plaintiffs allege that defendants have disposed of said property to defraud plaintiffs and defeat the mortgage.

Mike Lintz vs. John Keagan; suit to enforce mechanic's lien for material furnished and work and labor done in building house for defendant, to satisfy stipulated price, $425.

James Keeny vs. The Globe Insurance Company. Plaintiff insured in defendant's company, July 1, 1867 (for five years), his dwelling, household furniture, wearing apparel, and provisions in smokehouse, near Princeton, in Caldwell county, Ky, for $1,500. He alleges loss by accidental fire August 3d, 1870, his dwelling, and the property insured, amounting to $1,192 75. He prays judgment for that sum.

Samuel P. Lewman, administrator, &c., vs. A. T. Fullerton et al. Suit on a judgment rendered in the Court of Common Pleas in 1867 against defendant, Fullerton, for $33 80 and $12 65 costs. On execution emanating from said judgment there was made return of "no property" found. Plaintiff alleges that since rendition of the judgment and return of execution Spalding and Connelly conveyed to defendant, Fullerton, certain lots in Berlin & Donnelly' addition to the city of Louisville, on which they reserved a lien for part of purchase-money. Plaintiff prays that by a common decree in this suit and in suit No. 23,984, heretofore brought in this court by Spalding and Connelly to enforce to their lien for the said purchase money, the lots above-named be sold, and that this plaintiff's judgment be satisfied from the proceeds after discharging the said prior lien.

ORDERS AND DECREES.

Snead, Sayre and O'Bryan vs. A. Heheman et al; demurrer to petition overruled.

Frederick Wolf and wife; on petition, decree authorizing Mrs. Wolf to trade as a *feme sole*.

Levi Cole vs. Anna Cole; decree of divorce; a vinculo matrimonii for plaintiff as asked.

David Frantz and Son vs. H. P. Thixton et al; decree to foreclose and sell on three and six months' credit, and attorney's fee of $75 allowed.

The Louisville Insurance Banking Company vs. Hanna, Hardin & Co. This is a controversy between the plaintiff, a creditor of the insolvent firm of Hanna, Hardin & Co., and Marie Antoinette McClure, infant daughter and ward of Jno. F. McClure, one of the members of that firm.

McClure put in the whole capital of that firm, and when the house failed after it was supposed all its other debts had been either paid or secured, Mrs. Flora E. Jones, the mother of Hardin, one of said firm, executed her note to McClure for the balance due to him on account of the money paid into the firm by him. It seems she assumed the debt of her son without his request, and in consideration of love and affection. To this there was no objection, and it must be presumed that all the members concurred in the settlement. McClure was at the time the statutory guardian of his infant daughter, and was indebted to her in a sum greater on account of lands of her's which he had sold under decree. He had mingled her money with his own in the firm of Hanna, Hardin & Co. When Mrs. Jones executed the note, it was by McClure's request executed to him as his daughter's guardian. The plaintiffs, having failed to realize its debt from the securities assigned to it by Hanna, Hardin & Co., instituted this action, and attached the debt in the hands of Mrs. Jones. The question now is, who has the best equity, the plaintiff or the infant defendant, McClure? The note of Mrs. Jones to McClure, as his daughter's guardian, and not in his own right, she should be regarded as in possession of the legal title to the debt, and on well-known principles of equity, one in possession will not be deprived of his legal advantage at the instance of another unless the other shows a better right in equity. Has the plaintiff a better equitable right to have this debt than the infant?

When a mercantile firm or other partnership becomes involved its creditors have the equitable right to have the firm debts paid out of the firm assets in preference to the private debts of any of the members of the firm; and the private creditors of the individual members of the firm have alike preference over firm-creditors to be first satisfied out of the separate assets of the individual members of the firm. The firm-creditors have this equitable preference, not because their rights are considered of a higher order than that of the other creditors, but because, as between themselves, each partner has in equity the right to have the partnership debts paid with partnership assets, before they can be diminished to satisfy the claims of private creditors.

* * * * * * * * *

If this view of the law is correct, the common creditor of the firm, having no greater equity than the members, or rather having no equity not derived through them, cannot complain that its rights are infringed by the payment to the guardian. In any event, the equity of the infant is equal to that of plaintiff, and the legal rights will not be disturbed. Mr. Roberts will prepare a decree in accordance with this opinion; the plaintiff to have judgment for its debts; but McClure, as guardian, to have the note of Mrs. Jones.

Hannah Frankel vs. Henry Frankel; decree for plaintiff divorce a vinculo matrimonii, and injunction perpetuated.

W. C. Whitaker vs. Frank Hillrich; exceptions of B. Hillrich to Commissioner's report overruled.

Henry P. Marat et al., on petition; purchaser's exception to sale overruled, and report of sale confirmed.

Levi Tyler's executor vs. Nelson Washington; decree for plaintiff; sell lease on four months' credit.

E. W. Rupert et al. vs. Pat. Burns et al. The petition does not make all parties against whom warrants were issued defendants, nor allege that the omitted parties have paid. Special demurrer sustained.

Samuel B. Young and wife vs. E. B. Smith, trustee, &c. Demurrer to cross-petition of P. S. Barbour overruled.

Sarah T. Wingate vs. Stephen G. Burton. Attachment sustained and personal judgment for plaintiff.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Jan. 13, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Leech vs. Murrell, Caldwell; affirmed.

Kyle vs. Proctor, &c., Mercer, reversed.

Steele, &c., vs. Commonwealth for, &c., Christian; affirmed.

Hiner vs. Hinton, Fleming; reversed.

Brown vs. Harper, Nelson; reversed.

ORDERS.

Creal vs. Percifull, Hardin; motion to award damages overruled.

Hutchison vs. Burgess, Daviess; cross-appeal granted appellees.

Helm, &c., vs. Short, &c., Hardin; appearance of appellee, P. W. Strader, executor of William Short, entered by Hon. C. G. Wintersmith.

Riley vs. Breckinridge, Washington; statement of parties amended by consent of parties, and cause set for 20th January, by agreement, to be submitted on briefs.

Spadone vs. Reed, Garrard; petition for rehearing filed.

Lowry vs. Young, Madison; petition for modification of opinion filed.

Avery, &c., vs. Fulton, &c., Louisville Chancery; order submission set aside, and agreed order entered.

Gordon vs. Stephens, Anderson; continued until next term.

Brownfield vs. Howell's executrix, Nelson; Montgomery et ux. vs. Stapp, Washington; Ewing vs. Litsey, Washington; Snyder's administrator vs. McClure's administrator, Washington; Hutchinson, &c., vs. Lawsons, Washington; submitted on briefs.

Moore's heirs vs. Moore's devisees, Nicholas; reply to *certiorari* filed.

Wintersmith, &c., vs. Goodin, &c., Larue; death of appellee, Sarah Quinn, suggested, and argued by Wm. Howell, Esq., for appellees, and Hon. C. G. Wintersmith for appellants.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of Jefferson County Court for the week ending Jan. 13, 1871:

Pat McLaughlin to Julia Breen.
Benhard Sternberg to Bettie Isenberg.
Chas. A. Goering to Barbara L. Scherer.
Jas. H. Harshberger to Eliza Cline.
Jas. Doyle to Mary McCann.
Frank Ourist to Mary Klink.
Wm. H. Tinsley to Alice E. Coke.
Gotleib Leyer to Louisa Engelhardt.
Edward D. Murphy to Louisa R. Hess.
George Klieber to Carrie C. Young.
T. L. Wallis to Susanna Crutchfield.
Geo. Kielkopf to Margaret Schuman.
Richard M. Brown to Sallie Wardlow.
Jas. McCawley to Mary A. Brown.
Edwin B. Clark to Mattie B. Hopkins.
Phil. Nest, Jr., to Nora Coleman.

COLORED.

Jas. Higgerson to Siddoma Fox.
B. Morton to Susan Hill.
Wm. Hampton to Annie E. White.
Geo. Woodson to Sarah Williams.
Jas. R. Dennis to Emma Hughes.
Jerry Collins to Rebecca Whitening.

Grant Acknowledges a Hat.

[From the Anglo-American Times.]

Mr. Henry Melton, 194 Regent street, London, England:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the hat which you were kind enough to send me.

It fits perfectly, and the workmanship is much admired.

Please accept my thanks for your kind consideration. Respectfully yours,

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 5, 1870.

☞ The very latest idea of ultra-fashionable ladies is to have their boots and shoes padded at the instep, so as to give to the foot at that point a high and graceful curve.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my forty-third drawing, which takes place at Richmond, Ky., on Monday, January 23d. Among the prizes are $500 in gold, $500 in silver and $500 in greenbacks; piano, $500; horse and buggy, $500, together with 495 other valuable prizes.

My drawings always take place on the fourth Monday. They are public, and conducted by a committee selected from the audience by the ticket-holders present, a statement of which is published, certified to by the committee, and furnished to ticket-holders. My object in drawing in different localities of the State is to convince the public of the plan and fairness of my enterprise. Tickets, $1, or 6 for $5. For sale by W. Scott Glore, Louisville, Ky., and by local agents throughout the State. All orders by mail or express should be directed to me, at Bowling Green, Ky. J. R. GOLLADAY.

New Songs.

"Riding in a Sleigh," and "Dear Old Sunny Home." Price 40 cents. At Will. S. Hays'.

Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street

Table linens, two yards wide, for sixty cents, worth one dollar. Gents fine linen handkerchiefs at half price. Lace collars, new styles. Our mammoth catalogue sent free by mail.

One-dollar Store.

New and latest styles of goods received at the Original One-dollar Store, No. 117, Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

☞ Cheap towels, table linen, ladies' and gents' underwear at the Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street. Send for a catalogue.

One-dollar Store.

Extra fine lace collars and ladies' underwear received at the Original One-dollar Store, No. 117 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

Avert the Evil.

If mothers would give Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup to their children when sick, mortality would be less among them. It costs only 25 cents.

☞ Skates of all kinds at Speckman & Dix's, No. 70 Fourth street.

☞ Referring to the advertisement "To Newspaper Publishers," we will state that we know the advertiser to be reliable and competent.

The Dollar Farmer.

The rapid increase in circulation of this finely illustrated agricultural paper makes it one of the most desirable advertising mediums. Rates low. McGill & Lucas, 116 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., are advertising agents for the Dollar Farmer.

$5,000.

If you want a chance to make five thousand dollars, go to James T. Lanham's, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets, and buy a pound of premium tea. Price $2, $2 50 and $3, ticket included.

☞ Bengal razors at Speckman & Dix's, No 70 Fourth street.

☞ For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark" (Calisaya Bark and Iron), made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

CITY BUSINESS.

Creditable Record.

The Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, wrote nearly three thousand life policies last year, and received over a half million dollars accident premiums. Total income of the company for the year, ONE MILLION ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company.

This old established and eminently reliable company is still carrying on business as usual, its office being at No. 63 Fifth street, over the Franklin Bank. This is one of the safest and best managed institutions in the land, and the high character of its President and Board of Directors is alone sufficient to inspire perfect confidence in it. Aside from its thorough security, its rates are claimed to be far less than those charged by stock companies. Those wishing to insure their houses against losses by fire are referred to the advertisement which appears on alternate days in this paper.

Great Trade Sale of Whisky.

Messrs. Schulthess & Co., of the great "Beargrass Distillery," propose to inaugurate in this city a new system for the sale of their famous whiskies which cannot fail to attract general attention. By their conspicuous advertisement in another column, to which the attention of the reader is directed, it will be seen that, commencing on Wednesday next, the 18th inst., and continuing on the two following days, they will sell at public auction and on liberal credits 2,000 barrels of their "Pure Copper Beargrass Whisky," one and two years old. The sale will take place at the distillery's Bonded Warehouse at the upper end of Main street, and will be the event of the week.

A Fortune in Choice Teas.

The readers of the COURIER-JOURNAL have no doubt noticed the attractive advertisement that has recently appeared in its columns, offering a large number of very valuable and attractive prizes to the purchasers of decidedly the best teas that have ever been sold in this city. We know the tea to be good, for we have tried it; and the fact that its quality is vouched for by J. T. Lanham, Esq., who has a high reputation for integrity, gained by a quarter of a century of honorable dealing in this city as a grocer, with teas as his specialty, is enough to satisfy the veriest doubter. The fairness and liberality of the enterprise cannot be questioned. The $10,000 to be distributed in charities is to be deposited in bank to the credit of Henry Wolford, Esq., city Treasurer, while the $17,000—premiums to be distributed—will also be deposited in like manner. Tea drinkers will observe that by purchasing of Mr. Lanham they will not only secure the choicest article, but be doing a charity, and obtaining a chance in some valuable prizes.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Trial of Thomas Weatherly for Perjury—Sent to the Penitentiary for Three Years.

This case has been on trial for two or three days, and was concluded on yesterday evening by the jury returning a verdict of guilty. The indictment, to which the prisoner pleaded not guilty, reads as follows:

The Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. Thomas Weatherly. Jefferson Circuit Court, September term, A. D. 1869. The grand jurors of the county of Jefferson, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, accuse Thomas Weatherly of the crime of perjury, committed in manner and form as follows, to-wit: The said Thomas Weatherly, in the said county of Jefferson, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1869, on his examination as a witness in the examining trial of Joseph Bowman, charged with the murder of Charles Schneider, before the City Court of Louisville, a court of competent jurisdiction, having been first duly sworn to testify the truth by Edward Keiser, a deputy clerk of said court, a person authorized to administer such oath, did falsely and corruptly, and willfully, make oath and swear, and testify, that, in the difficulty in which said Charles Schneider was killed, "said Charles Schneider motioned to Ed. Fisher to attack Joseph Bowman, and that said Fisher did attack said Bowman, and was knocked down by him, the said Bowman." And further, "That said Charles Schneider had a butcher-knife in his hand, and struck overhanded with said knife, and cut him (Bowman) through the shirt." When, in truth, and in fact, said Charles Schneider did not motion to said Ed. Fisher to attack said Bowman, nor did said Fisher attack him, the said Bowman, nor did the said Bowman knock the said Fisher down, nor did the said Schneider have a butcher-knife in his hand, nor did he strike overhanded and cut him, the said Bowman, through the shirt, but said statements were willfully and corruptly false, as the said Weatherly very well knew. Said false statements were material to the issue in the case then and there on trial, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

PHIL. LEE, Com. Att'y.

A true bill.
ROBERT FLOYD, Foreman.

The evidence in this cause sustained the indictment so clearly that, in spite of the difficulty of convicting one under such a charge, the jury were not out long before they returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the period of imprisonment at three years in the penitentiary.

THE FRAUDULENT HELMBOLDS.

How the Genuine Helmbold Protects His Customers and the Public Against Pirates.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, of New York city, has been out on the war path recently, and the field of his operations has been the city of Chicago. Dr. Helmbold is widely known througout this country in connection with the celebrated "Buchu," said to be an efficacious remedy for many of the ills that flesh is heir to. The great demand for this preparation led certain unprincipled persons to get up a spurious article of the kind, and to trade upon the Doctor's reputation. It appears that six months ago Dr. Helmbold learned that counterfeiters were at work, and that the market was being flooded with spurious articles bearing his name. The manufactory of the bogus article was finally found to be located in the rear of 100 Washington street, Chicago. The counterfeiter was a former specialist, and now engaged in the manufacture of spring beds. His piratical adventure was suggested to him by the names of two Germans, George and Fritz Helmbold, which he found in the city directory. They were poor, unsophisticated men, one of them being a mere boy, ignorant even of the English language. Whittier made a written contract with them, whereby he agreed to pay them $1,000 per annum for their labor in making spring bed frames, and the additional sum of $10 per month for the use of their name in the making of medicinal preparations. Having thus provided himself with a good name, Whittier proceeded to issue a preparation called "Helmbold's Buchu," with wrappers and labels closely resembling those of the genuine article. The real Helmbold soon heard of the fraud, and he at once made a descent upon the enemy. Whittier found himself enjoined by Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, from proceeding further in the fraud. An action was also commenced against him in the same court, in which damages were laid at $2,000, while proceedings were said to be in contemplation for his indictment for conspiracy. Sworn affidavits of George F. and Fritz Helmbold were placed in the hands of Dr. Helmbold's attorneys disclosing the manner in which their names had been obtained. Under these circumstances Whittier resolved upon an unconditional surrender. He delivered up the key of his laboratory and handed over his lithograph stones, electrotypes, plates, dies, stamps, and all the material and equipments of his business, with a list of all parties who had purchased his spurious preparations, and the names of those to whom it had been consigned, or who were in any way connected with his nefarious business. He also gave a bond in $20,000 that he would abstain from similar trespasses for the future.

Dr. Helmbold's object in thus promptly checking the operations of the Chicago counterfeiter was less with a view to punish the pirate than to secure the public against any similar frauds that may be attempted. Having expended immense sums of money in advertising his extracts and remedies, and bringing home to the people a knowledge of their merits, he has determined to adopt such measures as will prevent anything but the genuine article from being foisted upon purchasers.

OUR FREIGHT TROUBLES.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Its Critics.

SOME OFFICIAL DATA.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In your issue of Thursday, the 12th instant, a communication is published without a signature, dated Loretto, Marion county, December 31, 1870, so full of misrepresentations in regard to the local freights of the Louisville and Nashville railroad that I am tempted to respond, notwithstanding the fact that all intelligent readers must have perceived the utter want of truthfulness in the statements made.

The company have a published tariff of rates of freight, which can be procured at the freight office here or at any of the offices along the line, so that there is no excuse for these false statements.

I quote the following, which will suffice to show the animus of the writer's statements: "We cannot afford to devote our time and means to raising stock and tobacco, and then give all the profits to wagons and the Louisville and Nashville railroad to carry it to market for us. Several gentlemen said we get our goods no cheaper than when we had them hauled by wagon over dirt roads. They look upon the Louisville and Nashville road as an oppressive monopoly. The people in the country see plainly—indeed, a man with but one eye, and that eye half full of sand, could see—that it is the policy of the Louisville and Nashville railroad company to charge, not merely what would be just and right, and a fair compensation for its services, but every cent that the people will bear. It piles on the burden of charges as long as the poor tax-ridden farmers and merchants will submit to it. In this county, for instance, the people were heavily taxed to build the Lebanon branch road, and yet they have to pay higher freights and more for stock-cars than the people about Crab Orchard and beyond, who were not taxed one cent. The people say: 'Give us another railroad, that the monopoly may be broken, and we may find a market at reasonable freight rates.'"

The published tariff rates of freight between Lebanon and Louisville, a distance of 67 miles, is as follows:

1st class freight	34c	Grain, per 100 lbs	18c
2d class freight	30c	Tobacco, per 100 lbs	26c
3d class freight	25c	Flour, per bbl	42c
4th class freight	20c	Lumber, per car	$30
Salt, cement, &c (car)	$25	Hogs, per car	$27 50

The above tariff is considerably below the rates authorized by the charter of the company.

Will the "very intelligent and trustworthy man of business" who wrote the letter from Loretto, be so kind and obliging as to give to your readers the cost of transportation by wagon over the dirt roads of Kentucky of the above-named freight for a distance of 67 miles?

The following table will show the comparative rates of freight over the Louisville and Nashville railroad and ten other railroads north and south of us for a distance of 67 miles:

CLASSIFICATION.	1st class per 100 lbs.	2d class per 100 lbs.	3d class per 100 lbs.	4th class per 100 lbs.	Grain, per 100 lbs.	Hay, per car load.	Live Stock, per car load.
Louisville and Nashville	34	30	25	20	18	$23 00	27 50
Nashville and Chattanooga	38	32	25	25	17	$28 00	28 40
Western and Atlantic	$1 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34 00	35 00
Nashville and Decatur	45	40	35	25	21	$23 00	28 00
Memphis and Charleston	50	45	40	[illegible]	17	$21 00	29 00
Mobile and Ohio	80	66	54	44	33	$48 00	53 00
Mississippi Central	55	50	43	36	26	$40 00	50 00
Jeffersonville and Indianapolis	41	31	26	26	15¾	$27 00	28 00
Ohio and Mississippi	34	30	23	23	18	$21 00	25 00
Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland	26	20	17	13	13	$22 00	20 00
Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington	38	33	26	22	20	[illegible]	30 00

It should be borne in mind that, except the L. and N. railroad, none of the above roads pay dividends to stockholders, with the exception of the J. and I. and the C., C. and C. No fair-minded man can expect railroads to be managed so that those who hold the stock shall receive no return from their investment. So far as the tax-payers of the counties are concerned, who aided in building the L. and N. railroad, the stock is worth every dollar they paid for it, to say nothing of the low rates of transportation for their produce and the great enhancement in the value of their property.

The statement that freights are lower from Crab Orchard than Lebanon is not correct. They are lower when compared with the distance of the two points from Louisville, which can be readily explained. The Kentucky Central railroad competes with us for the business from that region. She can afford to work at very low rates, from the fact that every dollar of stock subscribed by the people of Kentucky to that road was sacrificed to *Cincinnati bondholders*, some of whom were managers of the road, so that the road is now owned by seven individuals. This is the way Cincinnati manages and controls railroads. Boyle county subscribed for this road the amount of $250,000. She is now being taxed to pay this debt, and yet she never received a dollar for her investment, nor was there ever built a mile of the road in her borders. Of all the railroads which have ever been built in Kentucky or attempted to be built the great majority have been failures, and the Louisville and Nashville railroad is the only road now paying a dividend to her stockholders. Perhaps this fact may account for the disposition in certain quarters to find fault with its management. The foregoing statement of facts and figures ought to satisfy the most inveterate grumblers that there is no just cause of complaint in regard to local freights.

R.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Jan. 14.

The Mollie Mitler, from New Orleans, arrived last evening at 6 o'clock.

The Floyd Court of Common Pleas convenes in this city Monday, January 23d.

Two cases of disorderly conduct disposed of in the Police Court. Fines and costs, $18 00.

John Smith, James Henry and C. H. Mason obtained free lodgings at the station-house Thursday night.

Jack P. Hannon will have the Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL for sale at the postoffice news-stand tomorrow morning.

Eighty poor families are being supplied the present winter with fuel by Reuben Robertson, Esq., township trustee.

The Washington engine-house is undergoing thorough repairs, under the superintendence of Chief Engineer Wm. Merker.

Mr. T. E. Halleck, superintendent of the national cemetery at this place, arrived yesterday. He is stopping at the DePauw House.

To-night the Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Association hold their annual meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

The new pumps for the Washington steam fire-engine have been received. The members of the company intend testing their machine to-day.

The members of John-street M. E. Church are enjoying a genuine old-fashioned Methodist revival. Several accessions and conversions nightly.

The Russian Concert Troupe, now playing in Cincinnati, will be in this city some time week after next; the particular night is not yet definitely fixed.

It was currently reported yesterday that Capt. H. N. Gifford would be appointed Superintendent's clerk for Gen. Minty, Superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad.

The annual reports of the officers of the Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Association have been completed, and they show that the Society is in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise.

"Prodigal Daughter" was placarded all over the city yesterday. Those who did not understand what it meant, if they will call at the Opera House Tuesday night, January 17th, will be enlightened.

In the Police Court yesterday morning, Anthony Connell was charged with cursing his father and mother and breaking household furniture. Fines and costs, $10 65. Twenty days on the rock-pile.

Elder J. H. McCullough, State Evangelist, will preach at the Christian church to-night. Services at that church will continue through next week. Mr. McCullough will preach every night. All are cordially invited.

Capt. James N. Payton has sold his interest in the Lower Main-street stables for $3,600. He has purchased the Ferguson farm, in Harrison county, eight miles north of Corydon, and designs to remove thereon.

Mrs. Hammer, late wife of Mr. Fred. Hammer, a venerable German lady who resided in this city many years, was buried from the German Evangelical church on Upper Ninth street Thursday evening.

The new pews for the Christian church are nearly completed. When all the designed improvements are perfected this church will compare favorably in architectural beauty and finish with any in the city.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Everhard Koetter to R. P. Main, lot No. 10, Lower Market street, Howard plat, $1,500. John Briggs to Margaret Ormond, lot No. 47, Poplar street, plat 13, $300.

John Smith, who has lodged in the station house for the last three nights at the city's expense, was arrested last night by officer Smith, who found him in the street in a beastly state of intoxication. He will have an opportunity of breaking rock to-day and settle his bill of $7 40 that will be assessed him in the Mayor's Court this morning.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Jan. 14.

The Gibsonville Colored Methodist Church is enjoying a revival.

Dr. John Carney, formerly of this city, now of Charlestown, was in town yesterday.

The revival at Asbury Chapel is still going on. Thursday night over two hundred persons were present, and additional accessions were made.

The Mission Sunday School, in Slabtown, under the auspices of Wall street M. E. church, is suspended for the present, but will be resumed in the spring.

Rev. F. G. Heckman, D. D., President of Hanover College, is expected to preach at the Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning and evening at 10½ and 7 o'clock.

The Wall-street sewer will probably prove troublesome in the future, as there is a strong spring of fresh water under it, which will doubtless from time to time undermine the foundation.

A new feature in social enjoyment occurred at Wm. M. Howell's residence on Upper Market street on Thursday night, on which occasion each of the visitors appeared in the costume of some beautiful or comical character.

The wharf improvement is now entirely completed, except that portion where the Wall-street sewer is now being repaired, and some portions which will have to be taken up and repaired, where the made earth has sunk below the proper level.

Rev. J. S. Scobee will lecture in behalf of the Jeffersonville High School on Friday, January 20, instead of January 27, as stated in yesterday's issue. This course of lectures, instituted by Prof. Parson, have been largely attended and duly appreciated.

McEvoy's Hibernicon was greeted by a large audience at Mozart Hall on Thursday night. To judge from the applause and laughter, the fun was fine and the entertainment first-rate. Matinee for schools this afternoon, and farewell exhibition to-night.

Messrs. Hahn & Co., of Louisville, are about to commence the erection of a large cement mill on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, about five miles from Louisville. Richard Green, City Engineer, has been engaged for several days past in making the necessary surveys.

Among the cures for consumption is dog's oil. Thomas O'Neal, of this city, was examined by some of the first physicians in Louisville, and pronounced a consumptive, with one lung gone. O'Neal subsequently returned to Jeffersonville and killed two fine fat dogs, from which he rendered a quantity of oil and took it internally. He is now well and hearty.

Mayor Sparks returned from Indianapolis on Thursday night. He has received his commission from Governor Baker, dated January 12th, to continue four years from date as Prison Director. Governor Baker refuses to issue commissions to the other gentlemen chosen until the court decides whether or not Messrs. Curry and Heiskell's terms of office have expired.

There will be a reunion of the Odd Fellows of Jeffersonville and New Albany on the 30th of this month on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the institution of Tabor Lodge, I. O. O. F. The anniversary will be open to the wives and daughters of the brotherhood, and will consist of such exercises as will be calculated to render the occasion pleasant and interesting.

Prof. A. C. Goodwin, County Examiner, goes to Bethlehem township to-day to exercise appellate jurisdiction in the case of an appeal to him about the location of a public school in District No. 4, in that township. Next Saturday Prof. Goodwin goes to Utica to decide the appeal from the decision of Wm. Tyler, township trustee, in the dismissal of Miss Nancy S. Kremer, as teacher of the District School No. 5. We understand that the dispute is not in reference to Miss Kremer's competency, but in reference to the legality of the authority which employed that lady.

☞ Roswell D. King, of Brooklyn, has a fashionable jewelry store and a fine safe, in which he has nightly locked up his precious goods, telling no one the combinations of the lock. He was proud of his safe and ready to exhibit it, and cheerfully complied with a request to that effect from a gentleman who visited him a few days ago. The visitor was much interested, never saw anything of the kind, and continued to fool with the lock for several minutes, while Mr. King waited on some customers. He went away, saying he would buy a safe like that. The next morning Mr. King found that the gentleman had visited his store again and taken away $12,000 in money and jewels, obtained by changing the combination on his afternoon visit.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—Weather mild, with indications of rain. The Monongahela rose 4 feet 4 inches, produced by ice gorges below. The Allegheny is still closed here, but the ice is reported gone at Oil City to-night.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—River 8 feet 9 inches and stationary; has fallen 3 inches in the last 24 hours. Departed—Telegraph, for Guyandotte; St. James, for Maysville. The W. F. Curtis arrived, three weeks out, from Wheeling. The R. C. Gray is butting the ice at Patriot. Dispatches at 11 this morning say the gorge at Patriot, or Sugar Creek, is yet unbroken. This is now said to be the only obstruction between Pomery and Cairo. Temperature 58. Clear.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Special dispatches to the Gazette from Oil City and Greensboro say the ice broke up this afternoon and the river rising, and from Morganton that the ice was moving.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 13—Weather cloudy and cooler; it commenced raining lightly at 1 p. m., and is gradually increasing with prospects of a wet night. Mercury has ranged from 52 to 60, now 50; wind shifted from southeast to north. River risen 13 inches in the past twenty-four hours. Port List—Mary Ament, to Cannelton; Fayette, Henderson and return; Mollie Ragon, to Cairo, she had to lay over last night for slight repairs; Admiral James will bring the Charmer out of Green river to-night and leave for Cincinnati to-morrow; the Spray, Wauanita, and Belfast will leave as soon as their pilots and engineers arrive; the Morning Star, for Louisville, and Idlewild, for Cairo, will leave to-morrow, also the Carrie V. Kountz, for New Orleans; the Kate Kinney is discharging and will return from here to New Orleans; the Milbrey and Mary Miller will be up to-night.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 13.—River stationary, with 30 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather mild and cloudy. The Talisman departed for Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 13.—Falls Pilot, from Cairo to Louisville, 11 p. m.; St. Marys, from Memphis to Evansville, 3 a. m.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 6; Glasgow, from Cairo to St. Louis, 6; Colorado, from Cairo to St. Louis, 9; Julia, from Vicksburg to St. Louis, 9; Mollie Able, from New Orleans to Cairo, noon; St. Joseph, from Cairo to St. Louis, 1 p. m.; City of Alton, from Cairo to St. Louis, 1; Henry M. Shreve, from Cairo to Shreveport, 3; Utah, from Cairo to Little Rock, 4; Sallie, from Cairo to St. Louis, 6. River risen five inches. Light rain all afternoon and increasing since dark. Mercury 61 in day and 32 to-night.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Arrived—Kate Robinson, Cincinnati, and two or three other boats from retirement. Departed—Mountaineer, Memphis. River fallen rapidly since the ice broke up. Weather cold, with about four inches sleet on the ground.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 13.—Weather cool and rainy. River falling, but the channel cutting out. Seven feet on Shoo Fly bar. Arrived—Fanny Brandeis, Cairo. Departed—Cleburne, Arkansas river.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:10 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	11:20 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:15 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
11.20 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	5:25 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:40 P. M.
3.30 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A. M.
4:55 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A. M.

Round trip tickets to Covington and Cincinnati at reduced rates.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.
Sundays excepted.

Leave.		Arrive.
3:55 P. M.	Express (Daily)	11:00 A. M.
8:30 A. M.	Mixed Train (Daily)	6:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

9 00 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:50 P. M.
6.45 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:00 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	..No. 5 Nashville Expr... (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
8 25 A. M.	..No. 13 Livingston Exp.. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P. M.
3 30 P. M.	..No. 17 Bardstown Ac... (Daily except Sundays.)	8:35 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:35 A. M.	..No. 13, New York Exp... (Daily except Sunday.)	8 15 A. M.
2 20 P. M.	......No. 5, Express...... (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
11 20 P. M.	....No. 7, Night Express.... (Daily except Saturday.)	11:55 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
8:15 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday)	1:30 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	St. Louis (Daily)	8:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday),	10:45 P. M.

Sunday train 5:00 p. m. through to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

A special train for St. Louis leaves at 5:00 p. m. daily, and a special train for Cincinnati at 3:15 p. m. daily, except on Sundays, when it runs on the time of the St. Louis special.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		3:00 P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH
my1 dtf

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Cotton, the demand is fair and market firm: middling uplands 15¼c. Flour, the demand is active and prices have advanced 5@10c; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 50@5 85; common to choice extra $6 20@6 75; white Western extra $6 75@7; extra Ohio $6 30@6 90; St. Louis $6 30@8 25. Rye flour $4@5 50. Cornmeal is steady. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 91@92½c. Wheat, the market is buoyant but unsettled; receipts 6,000 bushels; old spring $1 30; new spring $1 47½@1 49; red amber $1 48@1 52½; mixed spring $1 37; white Michigan $1 53@1 55. Rye is dull and prices are unchanged. Barley is dull and prices are nominal; Canada $1 05@1 06. Barley malt is quiet. Corn, the market opened firm but closed dull; receipts 11,000 bushels; No 1 mixed 79@80c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; receipts 8,000 bushels; State and Ohio 59@62c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 13½@16½c. Hay is firm at $1 25 for shipping and $1 30@1 40 for retail lots. Hops are unchanged. Molasses is steady with a moderate demand; New Orleans 65@74c. Petroleum, crude 13½@14c; refined 24@24½c. Rice is dull and unchanged. Sugar, the market is dull and prices are lower; Cuba 9½c. Mess pork is firmer; old $19 50; new $21@21 25; prime $17@17 50; prime mess $19 75@20; seller February and March $21@21 25. Beef is quiet; mess $10@15; extra mess $13@18. Beef hams are dull at 29@31c. Tierce beef, prime mess $26@28; India mess $29@31. Middles are firm and unchanged. Cut meats are dull; hams 10@12½c; shoulders 7@8½c. Lard is firmer; prime steam 11¾@12½c; kettle rendered 13½c; seller January, February and March 12½@12¾c. Butter 12@25c for Western and 20@40c for State. Cheese 12@16c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $6 20@6 35 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat is dull: new spring $1 46½@1 47½; red amber $1 48@1 52. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Oats are dull and prices drooping at 58@61½c. Corn is dull; No 1 mixed 79c. Beef is unchanged. Mess pork is unchanged. Bacon is without change in prices. Lard is firm at 12¾c. Eggs are steady with a moderate demand; fresh 32@34c and limed 20@22c.

DRY GOODS—The market exhibits but little signs of animation as it is rather too soon to operate, and besides the trade is nonplussed about the establishment of future prices. The indications are that prices generally will open higher, apart from certain makes of colored cottons, which have not fallen in price to correspond with other fabrics or the price of the raw material; but much depends on the weather and prolongation of the European war. The drouth continues at the East and the production is cut off. Some of the mills cannot run for want of water, the lakes, rivers and reservoirs being in many places frozen nearly up. This drouth has continued through the fall and threatens us through the winter, and if an early and active trade should set in, the mills could not supply the wants of the trade, and the prices of many grades of textiles would advance. Agents and jobbers are already awake to this state of things and are operating accordingly. The former are selling the leading makes at their value on delivery, while the latter, at least the leading operators, are looking up all cheap lots available, and meanwhile the whole trade is looking on quietly until the season advances and necessity compels them to operate. Prices rule quite uniform, and it is useless to report quotations.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Cotton, the market is steady with a moderate demand; middling 14¼@14½c. Flour, the demand is good at full prices; family $5 75. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; red $1 16@1 18. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 50@52c, the latter price for shelled. Oats, the market is dull and prices unchanged; No 2 40@43c. Rye is dull and unchanged at 90c. Barley is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 90c@$1. Groceries are unchanged. Linseed oil, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 91c. Lard oil is quiet and unchanged in every respect at $1 05; the advance in lard made the market close rather buoyant. Eggs are dull and prices have declined to 24c. Butter is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 24@30c. Cloverseed is dull and unchanged at $10 50@11. Mess pork is buoyant but unsettled and the offerings are light at $20. Lard, the market is excited and prices are higher; steam 11¾c and for kettle 12½c is asked and ¼c less offered. Bulk meats are quiet and unchanged in every respect: shoulders 7¼c; clear rib 9¾c; clear sides 10¼c asked. Bacon, there is only a limited jobbing demand, but the market is buoyant: shoulders 9¼c; clear rib 10½@11c; clear sides 11½c; sugar-cured hams 15c. Hogs, the market opened dull but closed active at $5 60@6 25; receipts 6,000 head. Whisky is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 86c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Exchange par. Flour, the movement is light but prices are steady at previous quotations. Wheat the market is inactive, but there is a speculative demand and prices are higher; $1 14½@1 16 cash for No 2; $1 13½@1 16 for seller January; $1 14½@1 17½ for seller February; No 1 is firm but quiet. Corn is firm; sales of No 2 at 44½c cash; 45¼@45½c for seller February; 46½@47c for seller March; 52½@53c for seller May. Oats, the trading was exclusively speculative; 40½@41c cash and seller February; 43c seller April, closing at 40½c cash. Rye is quiet, closing at 77c for No 2. Barley closed at 77½@78c. Highwines, holders ask 85½@86c for iron-bound. Provisions are firm; mess pork $20@20 25 cash; $20 50@21 for seller March, closing for seller the month at $20 and $20 75 for seller March. Lard is firm at 11¼c cash; 11½c for seller January and February. Sweet-pickled hams 12½c; shoulders 25 days in salt 7¼c loose; short clear middles 10c boxed. Green meats, shoulders 6¾c; hams 11c. Cattle, the supply is light; $5 75@6 50 for good to choice; $5@5 50 for fair to medium; the market closed steady. Hogs $6 15@6 50 for good to choice. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,153 bbls of flour, 39,886 bushels wheat, 62,735 bushels corn, 10,744 bushels oats, 695 bushels rye, 5,327 bushels barley, 7,269 dressed hogs, 12,041 head live hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 3,944 barrels of flour, 1,853 bushels wheat, 3,944 dressed hogs, 1,718 head live hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Flour, low grades are scarce and wanted; superfine winter $4 25@4 50; extra do $4 65@4 75. Wheat, the market is firmer; No 2 red fall $1 30@1 31. Corn, the market is better; 44@46c for mixed and yellow on the other side of the river. Oats are quiet at 49@42c in bulk. Barley is dull; No 2 78c. Rye is firm at 85c. Provisions are active and strong; mess pork is higher at $19 50@20; several sales were made for February and March at $20 50. Bulk meats, the demand is good at full prices; shoulders 7½c; clear rib 10c; clear sides 10½c. Bacon, shoulders 9c; clear rib 11½c; clear sides 12c. Hogs, the weather is cold and packers are buying freely at $5 30@6 50. Cattle are dull. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 bbls of flour, 18,560 bushels wheat, 11,900 bushels corn, 9,600 bushels oats, 4,077 head hogs.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 13.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged in every respect; receipts for the past day 2,345 bales; shipments for the past 24 hours 2,905 bales; receipts for the week 16,526 bales; shipments for the past week 17,402 bales. Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cornmeal $3 15@3 20. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced to 60@61c. Oats are active and firm at 55c in store. Hay is dull at $25@26. Bran is scarce at $24 in store. Lard, the demand is fair and market firm at 13@14c. Mess pork, the demand is good and prices have advanced to $21@22. Bulk meats, shoulders 8@8½c; sides 10@11c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Flour is dull; superfine $5 50; double extra $5 75; triple extra $6 00. Corn is easier; yellow 70c; white 75c. Oats, St. Louis 58c. Bran $1 00. Hay, prime $30; choice $32. Mess pork is firmer; $21 75 offered at $22. Bacon, clear rib 12@12½c; clear sides 13c; hams 18@19c. Lard, tierce 12½@12¾c; keg 14@14½c. Sugar is quiet; prime 9@9½c. Molasses is firm; common 35@40c; prime 45@50c; choice 55@60c. Whisky is firmer at $1 05@1 07½c. Coffee, prime 15½@15¾c. Sterling exchange, banker's bills, 120½; sight drafts on New York ½ discount. Gold 110⅝.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 13.—Cotton is steady; middling 13½c. Tobacco is unchanged; sales at $4 75@6 for trash and lugs; $6 25@8 50 for common to good leaf. Hay is firmer at $16 @17 25. Oats are nominal at 48@50c. Rye and barley are dull and unchanged. Corn is in demand; ear 36@43c; in sacks 54@60c. Bulk meats are firmer and unchanged. Mess pork $19 25@19 50 and firm. Lard has advanced; kettle 11½c and steam 10½c. Flour is active at $4@5; family $5 35@5 75. Cornmeal $3@3 20; kiln-dried $3 35@3 75. The river is open.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect; Indiana and Ohio $6 75@7 25. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Indiana $1 40@1 45; amber $1 60@1 62. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm at 95c. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; yellow 75c; mixed Western 74c. Oats are firm and unchanged. Provisions are firmer; mess pork $20 50@21. Petroleum, crude 17@17½c; refined 23½c, and firm. Whisky is unchanged.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—Petroleum, crude is dull and unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls each month, seller February and March, at 10½c; on the spot, seller January or February 10½@10¾c; at the opening seller May and June 11c. Refined is dull and unchanged in every respect; on the spot 23c; seller January 24c; seller February 23½c; seller March 24c; seller April 24½c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Flour, the demand is good at full prices. Wheat is firm and unchanged. Corn is firm at unchanged prices. Oats are firm and unchanged. Mess pork is firm at $21@21 50. Bacon is more active; sides 11½c; clear rib rides 12@12½c; shoulders 10c. Lard is quiet at 13½c. Whisky is dull at 91c.

TITUSVILLE, PA., Jan. 13.—The Courier reports the crude petroleum market firm at an advance of 5@10c; on the upper road sales of 1,000 bbls at $4 05; 4,000 bbls at $4 15; gravity $4 12½. At Oil City, regardless $4 15; sales of 1,000 bbls, gravity, at $4 30; the market closed quiet but firm.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 13.—Cotton, the market is active; low middling 13½c. Bulk meats are brisk; clear sides 11c; clear rib 10¾c; shoulders 7¾c. Lard 12½c. Bacon, sides and hams 12½c; shoulders 9¾c; sugar-cured hams 17½c. Corn 65c. Oats 60c. Wheat 90c@$1 10. Flour $4 50@6 00.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The cattle market is very dull; receipts 4,200 head, nearly 500 more than last week this time, and of a superior average quality; the sales show a decline of ½c per lb; prices range at 5½@7½c; there was but little demand for milkers, the report in regard to the cattle disease being feverish. In sheep there is a fair demand from the East and South and for fat droves; the market rules, if anything, stronger, but is not quotably higher than last week; for common there is no change to note; the offerings have been taken pretty freely, and at the close there were no more than 19 droves in the pens in first hands; the average quality of the offerings are about the same as last week; we quote New York at 4@5½c; Western 5@6c, and Canada 5@7½c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Beeves, only 260 head arrived to-day, making 6,600 head this week; the market is slow, but the cattle of yesterday and to-day were mostly sold; prices are unchanged; 290 head of fair to fine Illinois steers, 7½ cwt, brought 13@15½c; 90 head of Michigan, 6¾ cwt, 13c. Sheep number 4,800 head to-day, completing 25,900 head for the week; the market is slow and prices are a trifle easier, with many unsold; a car of 74 lbs state sheep brought 5½c; a car of 80 lbs Michigan 5¾c; a car of 74 lbs Ohio 5c. Hogs, 10 cars for to-day, or 13,400 head for the week: 3 cars of Ohio sold at 7¾@7¾c; 3 cars of Western dressed 8¼c; the market is unchanged. The weather is warm and unfavorable, forcing heavy stocks of poultry on sale at low prices.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Cotton is steady with a moderate demand; middling 14¼@14½c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.—Cotton, the market is steady; middling 14¾c.

MOBILE, Jan. 13.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 14½c.

DIRECTORY OF LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES.

Name, Location, and Line of Business.

These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

Agricultural Implements, and Seed, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Gum Belting, Grain Bags, &c.
J. D. BONDURANT, Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Seed.
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 173 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Agency of the Weed Sewing Machine.
W. H. GOLDERMAN, No. 7, Masonic Temple.

Advertising Agents.
F. I. DIBBLE & CO., room No. 9 Hamilton building, corner Sixth and Main.

Booksellers and Stationers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.
W. H. BULKLEY, 158 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes.
RICHARD NUGENT, 152 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.
PIATT & ALLEN, 195 Main, between Fifth and Sixth.

China, Glass and Queensware and House Furnishing.
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. Fourth and Green.

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.
WILLIAM BABB, 19 Third, between Main and River.

Corsets, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
B. F. FITCH & CO.

Druggists—Wholesale.
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Everybody Takes It—Brady's Family Bitters.
D. C. BRADY & CO., 37 Fourth, between Main and River.

Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement, Lime, Etc.
HEWITT, HARDY & CO., 110 and 112 Main street.

Flour, Grain and General Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth street. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.

Fur Manufacturers.
GREEN & GREEN, 130 Main, near Fourth.

Furniture and Mattresses.
BENNETT & BOURNE, 66 Main, above Third.

Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth, bet. Main and river.

Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS, 154 West Main street.

House-furnishing Goods.
PYNE & CREIGHTON, 146 Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting and Hose.
G. BAURMAN & CO., 289, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 160 Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Iron, Steel, Nails and Blacksmith's Merchandise.
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 83 Main, corner Third.

Lithographers, Engravers, and Job Printers
HART & MAPOTHER, 118 and 120 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Laces, Embroideries and Ladies' Goods.
DORA SCHULZ, 105 Fourth, between Market and Jefferson.

Liquor Dealer, Wholesale and General Commission Merchant.
JOHN B. LEWIS, 31 Third, bet. Main and river.

Life Insurance.
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner Third and Jefferson.

Manufacturer of Fine Shirts.
N. SID. PLATT, No. 64 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel.

Music, Pianos, and Organs.
LOUIS TRIPP, No. [illegible] Main street, between Third and Fourth.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
MRS. M. J. OSBORNE, 156 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Mirrors.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, &c.
WILL. S. HAYS, No. 160 Fourth street.

Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.

Photography.
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 85 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Pictures and Frames.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Real Estate Broker and Agent.
S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main street, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s bank.

Real Estate Brokers and Agents.
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO, 74 Main, between Second and Third.

Sewing Machines.
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 166 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 168 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.
SINGERS—J. B. KENNEDY, 164 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.

Show Cases.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.
R. E. MILES, 52 Main, bet. Second and Third.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.
Last appearance of
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 14, 1871, Grand Matinee—The Drama of
ENOCH ARDEN.
Enoch Arden .... Mr. Edwin Adams.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1871, the play of DAMON AND PYTHIAS, Which will be performed by request of the Knights of Pythias. Pythias, Mr. Edwin Adams.

Monday—First night of the young American Actor Oliver Doud Byron.
In rehearsal—"Across the Continent."

M'lle CHRISTINA NILSSON
Will appear positively at WEISIGER HALL
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 24, at 8 o'clock.
☞ Full particulars hereafter. ja14 dtf

MASONIC TEMPLE.
POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing Monday Evening, Jan. 16.
PROF. J. M. MACALLISTER,
THE
Great Wizard of the World,
WILL appear nightly in his wonderful Eastern Delusions, strange and startling.
☞ 100 Elegant and Costly Presents, purchased in this city, will be distributed to his patrons every evening.
Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon.
☞ Price of Admission—Evening, 25c; Seats in Parquette, 50c. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
ja13 dtd ARNOLD JONES, Bus. Agent.

THIRD ANNUAL BALL
OF
St. Michael's B. Society,
AT
Masonic Temple
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1871.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—J. L. Brady, Dan' Guy, Con. Savage, Matthew Curran, Philip Murphy, Thos. Clark.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR—Dan. McCann.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
FLOOR MANAGERS—John Shelly, Ed. Barrett, John Cookley, Michael Shea, and Dan Kelley.
MANAGERS—Michael Gorman, Pat. Bannon, Pat. Carroll, Thos. McShane, Thos. Hackett, Henry Hummeller, John Kercup, Jas. Dougherty, John Kerrigan, Peter Tevlin, Stephen Everine, Jas. McQuillan, John Fitzgerald, and Thos. Small.
ja5 SuThSaSuTuThSu&dtd

For the Benefit of the Poor,
THE PANORAMA OF IRELAND will be exhibited on MONDAY NIGHT next, Jan. 16, at WEISIGER HALL.
Tickets 50c, and for sale at J. C. Webb & Co.'s book store, 186 Main, bet. Fifth and Sixth; R. S. Kessack's hat store, 242 Market, bet. Sixth and Seventh; R. Dougherty's shoe store, Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth; G. Smith's undertaker, Jefferson and Seventh; Thos. Hacket's liquor store, Sixth, bet. Main and Market. ja10 TuThSa&Su

AUCTION SALES.

BY WHARTON & CO.,
No. 89 Market st., between Third and Fourth.
Regular Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture. French Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, Wardrobes, Bureaus Feathers, Carpets, Cupboard, Safes, Stoves, and a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 1 fine Piano, and 50 Gray Blankets
SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.
WHARTON, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.
Brannin, Summers & Co. against John O. Ross, &c. } In Chancery, No. 21,714.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

55 acres of land, being in Jefferson county, Ky., be the same more or less, with all the buildings and improvements, rights and privileges thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, being part of a tract of 135 acres of land conveyed to Laura S Ross by deed recorded in the Jefferson County Clerk's office, book 112, page 193, and bounded as follows, to-wit: [illegible] a stone in Oldham and Hikes' line; thence with Oldham's line N E 66.6 poles to a stone, corner to Oldham's line; thence with Oldham's line N W, crossing the Taylorsville turnpike at Burks' corner, and with Burks' line to a stone, corner to Vernon's line, S W along said Vernon's line to a stone, corner to Roger's line; thence southeast along said Roger's line to the Taylorsville turnpike road to Barbour's line; thence up said pike along Barbour's line S E to a stone, corner to Barbour's line; thence with Barbour's line southwest to a stone, corner to Hikes' line; thence with said Hikes' line southeast to the beginning. Off of this tract John O. Ross and Laura L. his wife, conveyed 45¾ acres to Ann Eliza Bryan, Aug. 14, 1865, by deed recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, in book No. 12[illegible], page 625; and 34¼ acres to Wm. F. Bryan by deed recorded in same office, in book No. 123, at page 6[illegible]; leaving 55 acres, the balance of said tract of 135 acres, more or less.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
ja11 d5

Marshal's Sale.
Sue Gunter against Ernest T. Gunter. } In Chancery, No. 23,766.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A house and lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Chestnut street 100 feet west of Brook street, and corner to the lot heretofore conveyed by the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky to Thomas Snead; thence west bounding on the south side of Chestnut street 40 feet; thence southwardly 210 feet, more or less, to an alley; thence eastwardly and bounding on the alley 40 feet to Snead's line; thence northwardly, and with Snead's line, 210 feet, more or less, to the beginning or Chestnut street, it being the lot conveyed by said bank July 9, 1844 to Ernest W. Gunter.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
ja11 d

Marshal's Sale.
John M. Clemmons against Dora Hartnett. } In Chancery, No. 23,762.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., and bounded as follows: Beginning on Bank street at a point 44 feet west of the southeast corner of a 5-acre lot No. 14, thence west 22 feet, thence south 180 feet, thence east 22 feet, thence south 180 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
ja11 d5

Marshal's Sale.
B. Mason's Adm'r against Alex. Hunter, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,033.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months,

A certain lot of ground on Third street, in the city of Louisville, Ky., being 19 feet of the southern part of the lot conveyed by Sarah Hadox to W. A. Duckwall See deed book 143, page 346, Jefferson county clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
ja11 d5

Marshal's Sale.
Jacob Doern's Adm'r against Jacob Doern's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 23,632.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 16, 1871
about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground with the improvements thereon, beginning at a point 367½ feet east of Marion st., running thence east 52 feet 6 inches on Lombard st.; thence south 180 feet to Clinton street; thence west with Clinton street 52½ feet; thence north 180 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.
F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
ja11 d5

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Late Governor of Ky. R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS
BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.
LOUISVILLE.......................KENTUCKY,

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States, with reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the court-house. ja1 dtf

GEO. V. HOWK. CHAS. D. HOWK
G. V. HOWK & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Office, No. 111 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.,
WILL give personal attention to legal business of all kinds in the city of Louisville, and in southern Indiana. de18 d3m

THOMAS WILSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
321 Four-and-a half st., Washington, D. C.,
PROSECUTES claims against the United States exclusively before the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of the United States. au16 d&wly

PIANOS, ORGANS & Musical Goods.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail.
D. P. FAULDS,
au24 deodtf 70 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

GLUE! GLUE!
THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price.
JOSEPH SCHWAB,
oc24 d3m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentleman and wife to occupy a pleasant front room, also two or three single gentlemen, in a private family. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address "Merchant," care Courier-Journal. ja13 d2*

WANTED—ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished, for a single gentleman, in a private family, between Fourth and Eighth and between [illegible] and Broadway. Address, for two days, J. B. W., this office. ja13 d2*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get a good girl at once. All respectable females find places free. no17 tf

WANTED—BOARDING—By a young Southern lady, in a first-class private Presbyterian family where no other boarders will be taken. References exchanged. Address E. W., Courier-Journal office. ja13 d7*

WANTED—A SITUATION—In a wholesale dry goods or notion house, by an experienced stock clerk with best of references. Address "Stock Clerk," this office. ja12 d4*

WANTED—BOARDERS—A gentleman and wife can get board in a private family, with handsomely furnished front room by calling at 394 West Jefferson st. References exchanged. ja11 d7*

WANTED—BOARDING—A young gentleman of quiet habits desires board, with lodging, in a small private family where there are no other boarders. Must be within ten or fifteen minutes' walk from Market and Third sts. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, ANTON SCHNATZ, 174 Franklin st., Louisville, Ky. ja10 d5*

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE—A comfortable small house, in perfect repair and in good locality in the city. Address P. S., this office. ja1 d10*

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box 90, Postoffice. de31

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF
Gen. R. E. LEE,
BY JAMES D. MCCABE, JR., OF VA.
The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 Copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d&w3m*

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell
Physical Life of Man and Woman
A plain, decorous and thoroughly scientific treatise, from the latest English, German, and French works, covering a difficult yet all-important field of advice to Maiden, Wife, Mother, Husband, and Son. It is chaste throughout, teaching principles of purity, moral and physical; elements of individual, social and marital welfare, and is couched in language that can not offend the most fastidious delicacy. No man or woman can afford to be without this book. For full description, with terms and table of contents, address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn. de28 d1m&w3m*

WANTED—AGENTS—The North American Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York needs 20 active men to take the field within the next 30 days as traveling and special agents; also two German and two American solicitors for the city. Very liberal arrangements can be effected by capable, energetic, and thoroughly reliable men. No others wanted on any terms. First-class references required. Address or call on HICKMAN & BARBOUR, Gen'l Agents for Ky., room 3 Mozart building, corner Fourth and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. de29 TuTh&Sa6

$15 A DAY made by our agents. Send stamp for circulars or call on MOORE & CO., No. 111 Third st., Louisville, Ky. ja5 d&w1m*

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—GROCERY—A small grocery and feed store, doing a good cash business, in the upper part of the city, can be purchased for a small amount of cash; would be a good investment for one wishing to pay only a small rent and do a fair cash business. Apply to L. EISENMAN, corner Campbell and Main sts. ja14 d2*

FOR SALE—CHEAP—An engine and boiler. Apply immediately at 103 Second st. ja14 d3*

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—55x190 feet on northwest corner Floyd and College streets, high ground, best neighborhood; also, 120x120 feet (will be divided), northeast corner Brook and Breckinridge streets. Apply to CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS, 103½ Fourth st. ja13 dtf

FOR SALE—HORSE—To be sold immediately, the fast bay saddle gelding "Monterey," 15½ hands high. Inquire till Saturday evening at J. Montz's stable, Third st. ja12 d3*

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 66 Fourth street. no27 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE—No. 438, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. au26 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM—For city property—Boon's Landing, Ind., 35 miles below Louisville, containing 233 acres, 80 cleared, and 10 of river bottom. The balance of the land is heavy timbered. The improvements consist of a frame house and stable. It is a good investment for one wishing to engage in lime burning, boat building, or saw mill, having the advantage of the river and a good landing for boats. Apply to JAS. O'CONNOR & BRO., No. 96 Third street, or the northest corner of Maine and Jackson streets. ja8 deod1m

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL FARMS—Half a mile north of Fisherville, Jefferson county—one contains 95 acres, with good buildings, and well improved; the other, 113 acres, well improved, good stock water, well timbered, and cabin on the land. Will sell on easy terms. For further information apply to H. POUND, on the premises. ja1 d15*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A new two-story and attic brick dwelling, with all modern improvements and good stable, on west side Fourth street, south of St. Catherine. Apply on the premises.*

FOR LEASE—FARM—Suitable for dairy or gardening, of 75 acres, two miles from city limits. Apply to H. S. GAAR, lower end of Broadway, or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Market st., between Seventh and Eighth. ja14 d6*

FOR RENT—A LARGE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT—North side Chestnut, between Eighth and Ninth, No. 323. Apply to J. L. Brown, Agent, No. 159½ Jefferson, near Fifth. ja13 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—A No 1 stand, and fixtures for sale, 108 Market street, between Third and Fourth, south side. Apply at the store. ja13 d2

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—Situated on Fourth street, near Oak, in this city. Contains 8 rooms, with servants'-rooms. Stable, ice house, and all modern conveniences attached. For terms, apply to T. H. CRAWFORD, at Central Savings Bank, or Mrs. F. E. Quigley, No. 351 Third st. ja12 d4*

FOR RENT—2 rooms in second story, 139 Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth; 4 rooms in second story, 137 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth; 1 room in third story, 137 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth—suitable for offices, small families, or sleeping-rooms for gentlemen. Apply to A. VORSTER, Agent, 74 West Market st., bet. Second and Third, or to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson. ja12 deod3*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Nicely furnished house, with modern improvements. Address H. D., this office. ja10dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the stores under Masonic Temple, fronting on Fourth st. Possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM CROMEY, No. 290 West Main st, de18 dtf

FOR RENT—FARM—Of from 100 to 200 acres, situated on the Cane Run road, 5 miles from Louisville. Apply to ROBERT L. SMITH, on the premises. ja5 d10&w1*

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. de28 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On Preston, between Chestnut and Madison. Rent $600 per annum. Possession 1st of January. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON, Main street, between First and Second. de14 dtf

FOR RENT—A FARM—Containing 173 acres, on Eighteenth street, within the city limits. Apply to W. B. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. de3 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable office on the upper floor of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky Building. no19 dtf

LOST.

LOST—DOG—A liver-and-white-colored pointer bitch. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to 444 Fifth st. ja13 d3*

LOST—A CORAL BREAST-PIN—Bound with gold. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to No. 7 Custom-house. ja12 d3*

FOUND.

FOUND—POINTER DOG—Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges, at railroad office, cor. Fourth and Main.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—COWS—By Philip Schetler, on the 27th day of December, 1870, three cows—appraised before me, Jas. J. White, a Justice of the Peace of Jefferson county, at ten dollars each, making a total of thirty dollars—one white cow; one short-horn red cow, with right horn knocked off, white heart in forehead, half of the tail white; one red cow, with white speckled face, mostly white on her belly. No ear marks on either of them. Tip ends of the horns sawed off. JAS J. WHITE, J. P. J. C.
ja4 We&Sa4*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Gentlemen can be accommodated with first class board at reasonable rates at No. 267 Walnut street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. Furnished or unfurnished rooms. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ja6 deod6*

NEW STYLES, REDUCED PRICES.
MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS
For Parlors, Drawing rooms, Libraries, Churches Sunday-schools, Lodges, &c.
The most popular and widely used of large musical instruments. Elegant as furniture; suitable for secular and sacred music; not requiring tuning, or liable to get out of order.
Fifty Styles, at $50, $65, $100, $125, $150, $160, $175, $200 to $2,000 each.
☞ The Mason & Hamlin Organs are the acknowledged standards of Excellence among instruments of the class, having been awarded
75 MEDALS
or other highest premiums, for demonstrated superiority, in Europe and America, including the first-class medal at the
PARIS EXPOSITION.
NEARLY 1,000 MUSICIANS,
including a majority of the most eminent in America, and many in Europe, have given written opinions that they
Excel All Others.
(See Testimonial Circular, sent free.)
New Styles and Reduced Prices this month. An Illustrated Catalogue with elegant illustrations from photographs and full information, sent free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, New York, or 154 Tremont street, Boston. For sale in Louisville by
no29 deod6m&w6m D. P. FAULDS.